

THE NAPA

Vol. XLIV] No 43 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE. Rennie Block, **NAPANEE.** Madill Bros. **NAPANEE.**

THE FUR DEPARTMENT.

Fall Showing of Children's Ladies' and Men's Furs.



The question of Furs is one to be thoroughly considered. A little consideration and hesitation means money. Our Fur Department now assumes its wonted aspect of autumn activity. People are looking, looking, and many a wise one is buying. Excellent choice, richness of beauty, exclusive designs and reasonable figures reign supreme in this the Ideal Fur Department. Space will not permit fuller details of the many money saving inducements offered here.

Children's White Bear Skin Coats, sizes 20, 22, 24, . . . \$1.50 to \$4.00 each
 Children's White Set Ruff and Muff 2.00 to 2.50 each
 Children's White Thibet and Fox Ruff 2.00 to 6.50 each
 Ladies' Thibet Set, Ruff and Muff, black and white 11.00 to 12.50 each
 Ladies' Alaska Sable Muff, (special) 10.00 each
 Ladies' Alaska Sable, Stoles and Ruffs 13.00 to 55.00 each
 Ladies' Columbia Sable Set, Ruff and Muff, (special) 20.00 each

Ladies' Near and Electric Seal Jackets, with self collar, also with Alaska and Columbia Sable.—Ladies' Persian Lamb Jackets, with Mink Collar (special).—Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, plain and with Sable trimming.—Ladies' Fur Lined Jackets, natural rat and hamster lining with Columbia and Alaska Sable Collar.

Men's Black Lamb, Buffalo, and Coon Coats all Sizes.

BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

Blanket buyers, hell'o, do you want Blankets at the old prices, do you want Wool Blankets that are pure wool, Blankets that are not greasy and hard after washing, always remain soft and silk like, we have them in all sizes, prices and qualities. Winter will soon be here and you need a pair of MADILL BROS'. Special All-Wool Blankets, also Flannelette Sheets 10/4, 11/4 and 12/4. And Comforters, call and inspect in the Housefurnishing Section.

Saturday Evening Special

Rush Sale, Saturday Evening,
 Commencing at 7.30 p.m.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met in regular session Monday evening, Mayor Lowry in the chair.

Councillors present, Simpson, Williams, Graham, Kimmerly, Normile Meng.

The Fire Water and Light Committee reported that several car loads of poles had been loaded on cars and were now on their way to Napanee. Also that work had been started on the erection of the power house. Report adopted.

Mr. Thos. Jamieson addressed the council in reference to the use of the town hall by the members of the Eastern Church. They would like to have a resolution passed giving them a little fuller control of it, so as to prevent dancing, etc. therein.

Moved by Coun. Graham, seconded by Coun. Limmerly, that the use of the town hall be granted the Eastern Methodist Church until the first of January.

Moved in amendment by Coun. Meng seconded by Coun. Simpson, that the matter be referred to the Town Property Committee to report. Amendment Carried.

The following accounts were ordered paid: Chas. Pollard, pound-driver, \$5.00; E. B. Perry, nightwatch, \$12.00; George and John Seales, drawing sand \$13.00; Bell Telephone Co. telephone messages, \$3.15; Napanee Beaver, printing, \$25.50.

Council met as per adjournment on Wednesday evening. Mayor Lowry in the chair.

Councillors present—Simpson, Graham, Kimmerly, Normile, Meng.

A communication was read from Alpha Sheppard, Ottawa, asking for the position of electrician in charge or Manager of the electric light plant. Ordered filed.

A communication was read from U. M. Wilson stating that it was impossible for Mr. Jewell to be present to discuss with the council the matter of the establishment of the North American Sand Paper Co's plant at Napanee, and asked that the question be postponed until Mr. Jewell could be present. Filed.

A communication was read from the fire company asking for 6 pairs rubber boots and 3 coats. Referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee to report.

A communication was read from the fire company asking for use of town hall for an oyster supper, early in December. Laid on table until later in the evening.

John S. Creene, in a communication, asked the council to accept his resignation as Chief constable of the town of Napanee, said resignation to take effect November 13th. Laid on the table until later in the evening.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported progress on the power house; that several car loads of poles had arrived, and that they could be placed on the vacant lot on the corner of Bridge and Centre streets by payment of a fee of \$5.00. The Chairman also stated that they would soon be in need of woodwork for the power house such as window frames, etc., and would suggest that the several manufacturers of these goods in town be asked to tender for same. Report adopted.

Moved by Councillor Meng, seconded by Councilor Graham that the sum of \$21.00 be accepted from Mr. A. T. Harshaw, on account of sewer on Piley Hill. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Meng seconded by

Rush Sale, Saturday Evening, Commencing at 7.30 p.m.

of Ladies' KID GLOVES, 60 pairs only, the Famous (OLINDA and GRACIOUSE) make. These Gloves are not bought for special sale, but are regular stock, and are strongly recommended. Principally tan shades, some grey, white, and white and black. Sizes 6, 6½, 6½, 7 and 7½. Saturday Evening Special 69c pair.

Ready-to-Wear Department.

In this Section are being shown needy garments of the latest and newest styles. Children's Ulsters and Jackets, Misses' Coats, Ladies' Walking and Dress Skirts, Ladies' Jackets, Misses' and Ladies' Golf Jackets, Children's and Misses' Tams, Toques, Faselnators, Infant's Hoods, Jackets (knitted), Bonnets and Mitts, Children's Misses' and Ladies' Flannelette and Knitted Underwear, Corset Covers, Gowns, Wrappers, Etc., Etc.

Staple and Linen Department.

Velour Kimona Cloths in an array of colors. Mollette Cloths, 75 different patterns, most appropriate for Children's Dresses and Ladies' Kimonas. Dressing Sacques and Wrappers. Table Linens, the cream of the Irish markets, pure Irish Double Damask Satin Finish Linens with Napkins to match. Teneriffe D'Oylies, Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Shams and Sideboard Covers.

CARPET AND HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

New arrivals of Floor Coverings in Oil Cloths, Linoleums. You need a new covering for the kitchen or dining room, save your carpet with an Oil Cloth Square for the winter. The arrivals are 8/4 and 16/4 Oil Cloths and Linoleums, very handsome floral and block designs, New Draperies, Chenille and Tapestry Curtains.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE

DO IT NOW

RIGHT NOW is the time to enter for a course in the

Business College
KINGSTON, ONT.

The most up-to-date Commercial School in Eastern Ontario.

Thorough and practical courses in Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Terms very moderate; teachers all experienced specialists. Situations secured for all graduates. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President. Principal.

Concert in the Opera House!

Be sure and hear

MR. FRANK EATON
(Baritone) of New York, on

SEPTEMBER 28th,

The Norwich Ct. "Record" says of him: "The singer all through showed perfect confidence and ease and obtained that flowing freedom of rendition that comes from absolute security. The cordial applause of the audience bespoke its appreciation of his voice charm and artistic method of delivery."

The Newark Daily "Advertiser" says: "His fine and high baritone voice was a perfect instrument for the dramatic feeling and power and almost religious fervor with which he pleased his listeners."

Bargains for fair people in Mitts, Agate Ware and Nickle Plated Copper Tea Kettle BOYLE & SON.

These goods in town be asked to tender for same. Report adopted.

Moved by Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Graham that the sum of \$21.00 be accepted from Mr. A. T. Harshaw, on account of sewer on Piety Hill. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Normie that the fireman be granted the use of the town hall for an oyster supper and the Town Property Committee be authorized to make necessary arrangements. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Simpson that the resignation of Chief Creene be accepted. Carried.

On motion it was decided to pay a rental fee of \$5 per month for use of vacant lot on corner of Bridge and Centre streets for a place to store electric light poles.

The Fire Water & Light Committee were given power to ask for tenders for necessary woodwork for power house, said tenders to be opened at council.

The Fire Water & Light Committee were given power to have a number of contracts for electric light purposes printed.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Graham that the new electric light poles be trimmed and fitted up for use by day work. Carried.

The Police Committee were given instructions to advertise for a Chief of Police.

Coun. Graham gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law to appoint a Chief of Police.

Coun. Graham gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce a by-law for the appointment of a tax collector.

The following accounts were ordered paid: Paul & Meng, burial of drowned sailor, \$10.00; Madden Bros. goods furnished poor, \$50; Madden Bros. sundry items, 60c; A. Vanluven goods furnished poor, \$2; J. Storms, broom, 25c; B.C. Telephone Co'y, messages, \$1.40; an account from J. B. Farwell & Sons, Oswego, for car-load of electric light poles, \$216.20, was ordered laid out on table. In this consignment there were thirty six 25 ft poles, forty-six 30 ft, and seventeen 13 ft.

Treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments \$273.40.

Council adjourned.

ENTERPRISE

The weather has turned extremely warm lately and is more like harvest weather now.

Mr. Michael C. O'Dea is moving his family to his farm this week. We will miss them from our midst but wish them every success in their new home.

A little boy has come to brighten the home of Mr. James Kearns.

Mrs. Evans, Centreville, who has been spending the past week visiting friends returned to her home on Monday.

Quite a number of cattle are being brought from the north to be shipped from here.

Guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunition, cartridges, etc. MADOLE & WILSON.

CAMDEN EAST.

The harvest thanksgiving services was a great success, at Yarker and Newburgh. The churches were tastefully decorated, the music and responding hearty and the congregation good. The Rev. S. Tighe, M. A., of Kingston, conducted Divine service and preached. He was exceedingly pleased with his visit to all churches.

At Camden East there was also Divine service but Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 26th, will be observed as usual by this congregation, when the Rev. Rural Dean Anderson Rector of Morrisburg will (D.V.) preach.

The offerings on Sunday came to \$12.00, which has made up in full, the assessment on this parish, of \$75.00 for Foreign and Domestic Missions.

Marriage Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

— and —

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELLERY STORE

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

50c.

Till End of 1905.

The Napanee Express

— AND —

The Weekly Globe

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1905

A LONG TRAMP.

A Young Englishman Who is Walking Around the World.

Dick Brummage, a young Englishman, arrived in Napanee Friday evening between five and six o'clock, having walked from Deseronto. This was but a little jaunt for him, as he has been walking since June 1st, 1900, and expects to be five weeks on the road yet. A chum of his challenged him to walk around the world and he accepted. The two young men started out but by the time Hamburg, Germany, was reached, the chum decided he had had enough, and returned home. Dick continued on alone.

Leaving London he walked to Dover,

crossed the English Channel to Calais,

France, then through Belgium, Sweden,

Norway to North Cape (where the sun never sets), Poland, Finland, Russia (where he visited all the principal cities), but he could not secure a passport to allow him to go through Siberia. He then went to

Teheran, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, across the Himalaya Mountains into India down the west coast to Madras, and took boat

for Ceylon. Thence he sailed to Sicily; then to Rome and through Italy into Servia

then to Greece, Turkey and Arabia; through the Holy Land to Jaffa, Jerusalem and other cities; then on through Egypt and down the Nile. From Cairo across

northern Africa to Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers and Morocco, down the west coast to the Congo, across country to Pretoria and the

battlefields of the South African war, to

Cape Town. Then by steamer to Brisbane, Australia, down to New South Wales, to

New Tasmania, and took steamer for New Zealand. Back again to India, to Siam,

through China, sailing from Yokohama to

Chili; South America, through South American Republics to Central America.

From there he came up through Mexico,

through the Western States to Chicago

and to Ohio and then into Ontario. He

traversed the southern peninsula, on to

Toronto and up through the Georgian Bay

District. He expects to be in Halifax in

three or four weeks. He there takes a

steamship for home and will take a rest

after his five years of nomadic life.

Brummage is 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs 143 pounds. He weighed 150 when he started out. He wears a khaki coat, on the sleeves of which is a flag of whatever country he happens to be in. On the peak of his cap is a union jack which he wears constantly. He has worn out 62 pairs of shoes, and will need a new pair shortly.

He keeps a diary, in which he enters everything that occurs, writing up descriptions of the countries and people, which he mails home once a week, together with any curios he may gather. In all his journey he met with trouble on two occasions only. He was held up twice by brigands in Afghanistan, and beaten so brutally he was left on the roadside for dead.

Mr. Brummage sends articles regularly to the London Illustrated News, his descriptions of the wonderful water powers of Ontario being considered one of the best ever written on the subject. He speaks in high terms of the hospitality he has received from the Masons and the members of the press associations everywhere.

He left Saturday, just after dinner, for Kingston, and made the trip in five-and-a-quarter hours. During his stay in town he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dickinson.

Stove Pipe Varnish.

The best black and Aluminum brands,
MADOLE & WILSON

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-3-m

PERSONALS

Miss Kathleen Daly, of Kingston, was in Napanee for a few days.

Mrs. Fred Bichnel, of Chicago, left for home Sunday evening via Rochester and Buffalo.

Mr. Charles Ingram, of Baltimore, was in Napanee Saturday and left for Toronto.

Mr. John Taylor, of Belleville was in Napanee on Friday.

Miss Allie Reid after spending two weeks with friends in Napanee left for her home on Long Island, near New York, last Saturday.

Mr. T. P. Ford, of Providence, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. C. M. Warner and family, Napanee.

Mr. W. S. Herrington, and Mr. D. H. Preston were in Toronto Monday.

Miss Dafoe, A.T.C.M., (honor graduate '04, in piano, teacher's course and organ) will resume teaching, and requests her pupils to call to arrange for lesson hours before Oct. 14th.

Mr. Irvine Scott and children left last evening for Rochester.

Mr. Will Taylor of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review was in town over Sunday the guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Taylor.

Miss A. Daly is removing to Kingston where she will reside in future.

Miss Hogle, who has been visiting in town, goes to Boston on Saturday and will spend a day at Montreal enroute.

Mrs. Henry Spencer is spending a few days with friends in Ernestown.

Mr. C. Sheffel, of Rochester, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Nicholas Vanulstine and mother, Mrs. James Graham visited in Deseronto Thursday.

Mrs. J. B. Richardson spent a few days in Deseronto this week. Her daughter Mrs. Fred Elliott, came home with her and will spend a few days in town.

Mr. Will Boyce, of Newburgh, left Monday for Watertown, where he has secured a situation.

Miss Lizzie Jaynes spent Sunday with friends in Deseronto.

Miss Loraine Pybus returned Monday after spending a month in Watertown with relatives.

Mr. Herb McMillan spent Monday in Rochester with his brother, Arthur McMillan.

Miss Jennie Richardson Picton, is spending a week with Miss Ada Reid, Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hudson, and son Walter, visited at Ossawa a few days this week.

Mr. Willis Conger took in the excursion to Rochester Monday.

Mrs. Doxsee of Belleville spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Baker.

Mr. J. Anderson, Hartford, Conn., spent last week renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. Geo. Howell, Belleville, is the new barber, at the King Edward Barber shop.

Mr. Willis Conger leaves this evening for Winnipeg.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, Centre St., is very ill.

The following party spent a couple of days this week on the yacht "Dawnless."

THE MODERN DRUG STORE

In every community there is need of a store to which people can go with entire confidence; confidence in the goods sold, in the prices charged, in the fairness and accuracy of the service.

In this Community we shall Ever Aim to Conduct Such a Store.

We try to give better goods for less money, better quality for less profit, more satisfaction for less cost than can be had elsewhere. Put us to the Test.

J. P. LAWRAZON & CO., Druggist.
Napanee, Milton, and St. George.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Hamilton printers have secured the eight-hour day.

A sharp rise has taken place in the price of Japanese stocks.

The Methodist church at Carman Manitoba, was destroyed by fire.

William Hume committed suicide at London by drinking carbolic acid.

Lord Strathcona has presented \$1,000 to the public library at Strathcona.

June bugs, mixed in with the hay, have caused the death of several horses in Essex county.

George C. Campbell, implement agent, committed suicide at Woodstock by taking carbolic acid.

John D. Rockefeller paid ten millions in cash as a gift to the General Education Board of New York.

The Mexican Government is considering a scheme to colonize the State of Sonora with Japanese war veterans.

The London Times says mismanagement of the three big insurance companies may largely impair the bonuses or dividends.

Mr. Justice MacLennan of the Ontario Court of Appeal will probably succeed Mr. Justice Nesbitt on the supreme Court Bench.

Stove pipes, elbows, blacking for stoves and pipes, both brass and aluminum. Give us a call at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

11,716 was offered for cheese at Kingston last week, and refused by the salesmen. This is the highest bid this season.

Charles Kerwick and his wife, charged with the murder of Dorien Mitchell on Isle Ronde two months ago, were acquitted at Montreal.

Strange how death comes to some in this world! Toronto people eat toadstools for mushrooms, and Belleville ruralists eat shavings for celery.

The jury in the Civil Assizes awarded the

WANTED—An experienced girl, for general housework. Apply to CLARENCE M. WARNER, Office, John St.

43bp

FARM FOR SALE, OR TO LET—That splendid farm near Violet, occupied by Wm. Smith. Plenty of wood and water. Good building, soil and neighborhood. Square hundred acres with buildings in the middle. Title perfect, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to N. A. ASSEL-TINE, WILTON. 40-1-m p.

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, pay month free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 600 acres. The choicer and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

OPERA HOUSE, NAPANEE

OCTOBER 12th

A. Q. SCAMMON'S CO. in the deliciously droll comedy-drama

Side Tracked!

Full of Mirth and Merriment
Strong situations and sensational effects

Embracing a company of Clever Comedians presenting the latest songs and dances; the creators of comedy, and the acknowledged leaders of all.

Don't Forget
THE SILVER MEDAL
ELOCUTIONARY - CONTEST!

THE SILVER MEDAL ELOCUTIONARY - CONTEST!

To be held in Town Hall,

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31

under the auspices of the Epworth
League of the E. M. Church

Watch for Programme.
Everyone is cordially invited.

Silver Collection at Door.

WANTED! YOUR APPLES PLEASE.

Messrs. S. J. & D. S. Collier

will operate the Symington Evaporator this season, and will be prepared to pay the highest market price for good evaporating stock delivered at the factory or from any dock along the bay from Conway to Napanee.

COLLIER BROS.

Friend—Are you superstitious? Do you believe in signs? Successful Merchant—No. Newspaper advertisements are better—and cheaper.

A Cold Wave.

"Yes, and after she refused me she waved her hand in farewell."

"Sort of a cold wave, wasn't it?"

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.
MADOLE & WILSON.

DALTON'S FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Our Fall Stock is Complete, Every-
thing is New and Up-to-Date.

Our Prices are Right.

Call and see for Yourself before
Buying.

ALL KINDS OF UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE RECOVERED AT
A REASONABLE PRICE.

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East of Wilson's Shoe Store.

barber, at the King Edward Barber shop.
Mr. Willis Conger leaves this evening for Winnipeg.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, Centre St., is very ill.

The following party spent a couple of days this week on the yacht "Dauntless," cruising in the bays, Dr. W. G. Pruny, C. Ritchie, (Winnipeg) F. Lapum, Frank Williams and Arthur Dafoe.

Mr. Angus McLean, a former merchant of Underwood, was in town Thursday and favored us with a call.

Mayor Lowry and his friends received an invitation to be present at the Foresters' Orphan Home, Forester Island on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10th. A pleasant evening is expected. The home will be beautifully illuminated for the occasion.

Following are the names of some of those who took in the New York excursion this week: J. W. C. Shortis and wife, Newburgh; E. B. Harrison, Adolphustown; Miss Williams, Camden East; Miss Alice Patterson, Moscow; Rev. J. G. Riordan, Newburgh; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, R. B. Shipman, F. W. Vandusen, H. E. Smith, F. S. Richardson and wife, Mrs. Geo. Cliffe, Napanee

BIRTH.

WILKINS—At Deseronto, on Saturday, September, 16th 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilkins, a daughter.

BLAKLEY—At North Fredericksburgh, on Friday, Sept. 22nd, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. John Blakley a daughter.

MASTERS—At Deseronto on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. John Masters, a son.

MARRIAGES.

POLLARD—LOWRY—At Napanee, on Monday, October 2nd, 1905, by Rev. Emsley, Estella Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry, to Mr. E. J. Pollard, both of Napanee.

DEATHS.

SHANDRAW—On Tyendinaga Reserve on Saturday, Sept. 23rd, 1905, Peter Shandraw aged 76 years.

THOMPSON—At Deseronto, on Sunday, Sept. 24th, 1905, George Thompson, aged 76 years.

WILTON.

The Rev. W. S. P. Boyce, B. A. B. D., of Adolphustown, will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church, on Sunday morning. The Rev. A. Whattam taking charge of the Missionary service at Adolphustown.

R. K. Owens met with a misfortune while driving to Kingston, on Saturday morning. One of his horses dropped dead near Odessa.

Miss Neoma Johnson, Picton, is the guest of Mrs. R. A. Whattam, at the parsonage.

Mrs. Henry Davey, accompanied by her sons William and Harry Davey, left this week for Winnipeg, where they will reside in future. They will be greatly missed by their many friends who wish them every success in their new home.

Mrs. Dr. Simpson and daughter Miss Marjory, Napanee, were guests at S. L. Gallagher's this week.

Miss Eva Gallagher, attending Collegiate at Napanee, spent Saturday and Sunday, at home.

Blake Asselstine, B.A., M.A., left this week for Hamilton, to continue his studies.

Mrs. C. A. Neilson entertained a few of her friends on Tuesday.

Mr. Travers, Manager of the Crown Bank, Odessa, accompanied by his mother Mrs. Travers, Hamilton, were at James Lewis' on Tuesday.

Herbert and Oliver Asselstine left this week to continue their studies in medicine and arts at Queen's University, Kingston.

R. N. Lapum, Rochester, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of that place, are home for a few days.

The roof of the Methodist church is being shingled this week. Benjamin Mills and Nicholas Simmons are doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Asselstine, Dorland, and Mr. and Mrs. Fretts, Hawley, were guests at A. F. Miller's on Saturday and Sunday.

The bill is posted for W. Clarke's sale of farm stock to be held on Thursday, Oct. 12th. Mr. Clark is taking up "railroading" and will move shortly.

Stoves and Ranges.

Just in another carload of Imperial Oxford Stoves and Ranges. The Imperial leads them all. MADOLE & WILSON.

Stove Pipe Varnish.

The best black and Aluminum brands.
MADOLE & WILSON.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Recent Dominion Salary Grab.

A public meeting of electors of the riding of Lennox and Addington, was held in the Council Chamber Saturday, Sept 30th, 1905, to discuss the recent action of the Dominion Parliament in increasing the sessional indemnity, paid to members and in pensioning ex-cabinet ministers.

The Town Hall had been promised for the meeting and up to the last minute was supposed available for the purpose. Many persons finding the door closed and locked, went away thinking there would be no meeting.

Finally the Council Chamber was secured and a meeting held there though much smaller than it would have been had the Town Hall been secured as expected. It was however a representative meeting and unanimous in its condemnation of our Dominion Legislators late raid on the "Public Chest."

Such men as M. C. Bogart, J. R. Fraser, Ira B. Hudgins, T. Jamieson, C. M. Neville, John T. Grange, ex M.P.P., E. B. Switzer, F. Van De Bogart, R. M. Brisco, Manly Jones and Charles Anderson who had never before stood united on a political platform were unanimous in condemning alike members of the government and of the opposition in the Dominion House.

In fact the meeting was as one man on the question and the feeling was freely expressed that every member of the Dominion House should be driven from public life.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was offered to the meeting and passed without a dissentient vote.

Viz: Moved by M. C. Bogart and C. W. Neville, that this meeting of the electors of Lennox and Addington desire to express and record their hearty condemnation of the iniquitous legislation of the last session of the Parliament of Canada in reference to the salary indemnity of senators and members of the Commons.

1st. The additional salary of the Premier up to \$10,000 we consider sufficient remuneration. The question of a salary to the leader of the opposition is certainly debatable, but if a salary is granted him, up to \$5,000 we consider sufficient, and that placed on such a footing that he shall not appear as a paid servant of the Government.

2nd. The increase of \$1,000 to Senators and members of the Commons we most strongly condemn. The members were elected on a sessional indemnity basis of \$1,500 and we do not believe they represent their constituents in voting themselves the increase.

3rd. The salaries of judges must have been satisfactory judging from the number of applications for vacancies that occur on the bench. Therefore why the increase.

4th. The superannuation of the ex-cabinet ministers is most unwarrantable.

That men who have received good salaries while in office should become a charge on the country for any amount is to establish a system vicious and damning in its effects.

5th. The whole act is so inconsistent with the principles of the Liberal party and so out of harmony with their pre-election pledges that we cannot see how they could become parties to it.

Therefore we respectfully ask of and expect the Government to introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament repealing the present act and restoring the sessional indemnity of senators and members of the Commons to \$1,500, reducing the salaries of judges to the amounts paid before the late increase and abolishing the superannuation of ex-cabinet ministers.

And we hereby pledge ourselves as electors to use our votes and influence to oppose any candidate who will not, if elected to Parliament, pledge himself to, by his vote and influence, endeavor to have the salary grab act of last session repealed.—Com.

Wallace's Electric Rat Paste.

Will rid your house of rats and mice in short order.

25c a BOTTLE at
THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE

Montreal

Strange how death comes to some in this world! Toronto people eat toadstools for mushrooms, and Belleville ruralists eat shavings for celery.

The jury in the Civil Assizes awarded the property of Lili Mulvaney, who was killed by a Toronto street car, \$2,000 damage against the company.

Lawrence Bedore, a Kingston lad aged eleven years, accidentally shot himself in the forehead on Saturday and died without regaining consciousness.

Axes all prices from 60c up. Buck saws from 50c up. Axe halves, none better hand made all prices at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

The Dominion Government have decided not to interfere with the British Columbia statute imposing a tax of \$50 on commercial travellers who enter the Province from places outside.

Because he objected to her marriage, Kasparian Kasparian, an Armenian from Hamilton, shot his young and pretty daughter at Brantford, and then turned the revolver on himself. Both were seriously wounded.

Mr. Justice Davidson of Montreal dismissed without costs an action brought by a grocer against a commercial traveller for kissing the grocer's wife. His Lordship found it a custom of Quebec Province during the New Year season.

Felix Doyle, and Joe Bennett were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, December 15th, the former for the murder of his aged mother, and the latter for the murder of the Indian girl, Betsy Jacobs. Doyle's solicitor, it is said, will appeal to Ottawa for leniency for his client, and ask that the death sentence be changed to imprisonment.

Coal sifters all prices, coal hods, stove shakers, poker, shovels and litters, cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of
Chat. H. Fletcher.

Did It Ever Occur to You THAT WHEN YOUR DEALER OFFERS YOU A SUBSTITUTE FOR "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea, his motive is self-gain, because of increased profits. SO BEWARE.

Sold only in lead packets.
Black, Mixed or Green.

40c, 50c, 60c. By all Grocers.
Highest award, St. Louis, 1904.

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XVII.

Cyril did not buy a paper, but sat in the corner of the carriage by the open window and thought of Norah, and his reverie was so pleasant and engrossing that he started with surprise when the train arrived at Paddington.

He was in so great a hurry to get his business done and return to Santleigh—and Norah—that he did not get on an omnibus, as a poor artist should, but called a cab.

Jack Wesley's chambers were in Winchester street, Strand, and the first thing Cyril saw, as the cab stopped, was his friend's head at the open window. He waved Jack a greeting, and stood at the door of the chambers with outstretched hand. "Behold he cometh, clothed in his right mind!" he said, cynically, but with a pleasant smile.

Cyril wrung his hand and looked into the grave, earnest face affectionately.

"Yes, dear old Jack, I've come," he said.

"And in such haste that you hired a chariot. Was it the burning desire to reach me, or have you discovered a gold mine in Santleigh?" and he went back to his writing table, but sat astride his chair, and leaning his elbows on the back looked up at Cyril with a smile.

"Yes Jack, and something even better than that."

"Oh!" The monosyllable dropped like a stone. "Indeed! Then you might have spared yourself the trouble of rushing up on the small and contemptible bit of business I've got for you."

"Dear old Jack!" he said, laying his hand on the broad shoulder and shaking him. "How I've missed that cynical voice of yours! Why, it seems ages since we parted, instead of days—ages!" His voice softened. "But tell me all about it; what's the row, old fellow?"

Jack balanced his chair, and stretched to the table for a letter.

"Here's a note from Moses; he'll buy the other picture. 'The Silver Stream'."

"No!" exclaimed Cyril.

"Yes; and give you what you ask, but on conditions."

"Oh, they are not hard ones. It seems that Lord Newall has taken a fancy to it."

Cyril opened his eyes and nodded. Lord Newall was a well-known patron of art, and his approval set the

Burne will be the artist of the coming season, and— He laughed.

"Jack, it is you who worked this."

"Bah! I—I merely suggested it to Newall."

"I knew it, and what must you think of me when you see me hesitating. But Jack—no, I'm not going to thank you! Sit still—but, Jack, if you knew all!"

"Go on. It was Disraeli who said that 'adventures were to the adventurous,' and I never knew a man more adventurous than yourself. What have you been doing now?"

"Jack," said Cyril, "I've seen her." "Allow me to remark, my dear Cyril, that 'her' is rather indefinite. Oh, I beg your pardon; I remember! You are alluding to the young lady whom you saw going in at the park gates at Santleigh, and whose voice you mistook for mine on the terrace that night. George! it's a mercy we weren't shot. I expect I shall find myself landed some day with six months' hard labor as a penalty for being in bad company, yours, to wit. But the young lady. You've seen her, you say? I suppose you have hung about the ducal—was the swell a duke or an earl? Oh, I remember, an earl; Lord Arrollade—I suppose you have lain in wait for the lady, or did you serenade her in the troubadour fashion? You would make a capital troubadour, Cyril. I often think that the stage has lost an ornament in you; yours is just the figure for the typical melodramatic lover, and your voice—but I beg your pardon, you are dying to tell me all about the latest goddess. How many times have you been in love, Cyril?"

"Yes, you are right, Jack, I am in love. I told you so the night you left Santleigh, and I spoke the truth."

He got up and resumed his pacing, and Jack Wesley threw him the tobacco pouch.

"Have the goodness to smoke," he said, "then you'll sit down, perhaps. I don't wish to appear inhospitable, but I should like to remark that my carpets won't stand much of that promenading."

"Jack, you may laugh at me," he said. "I fought hard against it after you left, but it was no use. I went into the woods the next day to work—honestly—but I thought of her all the time, and lo and behold! she came."

"Mesmeric influence," muttered

STANDS SEARCH-LIGHT

Michigan's Insurance Commissioner Can Find Only Good to Say of Canada Life.

Lansing, Mich., September 27.—The Michigan Insurance Department has completed an investigation of the Canada Life Assurance Co., and reports its affairs as being in a most satisfactory condition. The examiners' official statement says that "the company is most conservative and careful in regard to its investments," and that there has been "no attempt in any way to inflate the assets." The Canada Life's business is further referred to as being on a stronger reserve basis than that of any other company in America known to the examiners.

The Department is able to report "with no hesitation that the Canada Life Assurance Company has no improper or unprofitable financial relations or alliances with any other institution, and all its affairs seem to be conducted on a purely business basis. Its officers, in our opinion, make the best terms possible for, and in the interests of, the Company. The banking business of the Company is transacted with several of the leading Banks of Canada, preference being given to those banks giving the Company the best terms."

Special mention is made of the policyholders' defined rights in the Company's profits, as follows: "By the Company's Charter it is providing that 90 per cent. of the profits of the Company shall go to the Policyholders, and no more than 10 per cent. of the profits to the Stockholders. Until \$90 is earned for the Policyholders the Stockholders

could not receive \$10 Dividend. The Company has thus established a community of interest between the Policyholder and the Stockholder, and has combined the advantages of security and continuity of management inherent in a Stock Company with the most desirable privileges of Mutual Company."

Reference is made also to the Company's voluntary action in 1899 when it requested the Government so to amend its Charter that Policyholders should be allowed to elect six of their number to sit on the Board of Directors. The Examiners state: "So far as we know, the Canada Life was the first purely Stock Company to give Policyholders a voice in the management, and it has in this manner succeeded in securing a harmonious blending of the rights of Policyholders and Stockholders. In our opinion this arrangement is a most equitable one."

The report is likely to be regarded as especially reassuring because it comes from Insurance Commissioner, Hon. J. V. Barry, who has a continental reputation as an impartial official. A year ago he was given the distinction of being Chairman of the Convention of State Insurance Commissioners. Of late the press of other states, where the insurance departments are less efficient than Michigan's, has been advocating Mr. Barry's appointment as National Supervisor of Insurance, should the United States Congress establish a Federal Insurance Department.

him with greater courage. I should still be just an artist, but there is a difference between the unknown painter and the successful one.

Art is noble in all its forms and grades, but—"

"I understand. And yet you decline Lord Newall's offer; you will not go to Brittany?"

"No, I don't decline, I accept. But if you had ever loved as I love, Jack, you would understand what a couple of month's separation from the woman you love means," and his handsome face flushed. "Of course I will accept, and with gratitude to you and to him. As you say, it means both money and fame. Why it is just that for which I was waiting! I will go to Brittany, and then with my position assured, I can go to the earl and ask him to give me my darling."

Jack Wesley was silent.

"Aren't you going to give me one word of congratulation, Jack?" asked Cyril, in a low voice.

"I congratulate you," said Jack Wesley.

"What is it, Jack? You are angry with me about something. What is it?"

"Don't ask me," and Jack Wesley got up and, turning to his table, began to pull the papers about.

"But I insist," said Cyril earnestly. "Jack, you and I have never spoken a cross word to each other yet; there has never been a breath of coldness between us until now. What is it?"

"Don't insist. Let us talk of something else."

"But I do insist. I could not rest until I knew what I had done, and—

"Well, if you will have it," said Jack, as if driven to bay. "I think you have acted—well, not as I should have expected you to act, Cyril."

"I? What have I done?" demanded Cyril.

"Well," echoed Jack, "what do you think you would say? Why, just what this lord will say. He will tell you that you have no right to engage yourself to his daughter, to a lady who is, so far as social position is concerned, infinitely above you. Why, man, these people look upon us as of different flesh and blood—or, rather, they are flesh and blood, and we are—just mud!"

"Don't, Jack. It makes it all the harder for me."

"You should know what I say is true. Not only the earl, but all the world will say it. And she—"

"She—the Lady Norah—will come in time to think that she has thrown herself away."

Cyril strode across the room and forced Jack into a chair, and, standing looking down at him with a pale face, said:

"Jack, I can't bear it any longer; you are right! If I had acted as you say, I should have been a mean hound. As it is now, you make me feel as if I should have gone to him at once and told him all. But, Jack—

"Now don't be hard upon me—it is true I am only a poor painter, but I am what the idiotic world chooses to consider something better, confound it! My name is not Cyril Burne—I am the earl's nephew, Viscount Santleigh!"

(To be Continued.)

DEADLY ANAEMIA.

Leads to Consumption Unless Promptly Cured.

Many a young life might be saved from consumption if simple anaemia were promptly treated. Anaemia is the doctors' name for weak, watery blood. When the blood is in this condition the lungs have no strength. The whole system begins to break down. Then the growing

but on conditions."

"Oh, they are not hard ones. It seems that Lord Newall has taken a fancy to it."

Cyril opened his eyes and nodded. Lord Newall was a well-known patron of art, and his approval set the sign manual upon a picture, and the painter who obtained his lordship's good word might regard himself as made; the public in all things artistic is like a flock of sheep, and must have its bell-weather. Lord Newall had but to set the lead, and the sheep followed.

"By Jove!" muttered Cyril. "So Lord Newall fancied 'The Silver Stream.' Well, I thought there might be something in it."

"Very nicely put. Go to, young man; your modesty is thrown away in this shop! Yes, he has bought the picture on condition that you paint another for him."

"If everyone made that condition, Jack, I should be a millionaire."

"Yes, it sounds rather insane, doesn't it? But there's reason in his madness. He wants you to paint a bit of the seashore outside his place in Brittany."

"In Brittany?" echoed Cyril, and his face fell.

"What is your objection to Brittany, my friend?" he asked.

"That it's not in England," replied Cyril, thoughtfully.

"That's more Brittany's misfortune than it's fault, and you can scarcely expect Lord Newall to move it over here; or do you expect it?"

Cyril sat astride a chair in front of Jack's, and leaned his chin on his arms.

"In Brittany," he repeated. "How long will it take me?"

"Not being an artist—than's merciful Heaven!—can't say," replied Jack. "What on earth can it matter to you how long it takes you?"

"It does matter," said Cyril, gravely.

Cyril rose and began to pace the room. To leave Saulteigh and go to Brittany to leave Norah for weeks, perhaps months.

"What tells you, man? But hear me out. It is only the money—and I suppose that is not wholly a matter of indifference to you?"

"Don't be angry with me, Jack!"

"I'm not angry; only surprised. I thought you would bring up your hat—order round champagne, and behave yourself in your usual imbecile fashion when Jack comes your way. But to proceed. It is not only the money, though that is a fair sum enough, but there is something else hanging to it; the somthing you and I are always chattering and whining for—fame."

"Newall wants you to paint this other picture and make it a companion to 'The Silver Stream,' and intends calling it 'The Golden Sands.' Original idea, isn't it?" and he laughed cynically. "But it's the sort of thing the public like. And he means to exhibit them in that new gallery he and his fellow cranks—I beg your pardon, connoisseurs—are getting up. See?"

"Yes."

"I'm glad you do. A word from Newall, the mere fact that he has taken you in hand and bought your pictures, will make you."

said. "I fought hard against it after you left, but it was no use. I went into the woods the next day to work—honestly—but I thought of her all the time, and lo and behold! she came."

"Mesmeric influence," muttered Jack Wesley, cynically.

"Before she appeared, a fellow, a Mr. Berton, had ridden up and warned me off, none too pleasantly, for trespassing, and we were in the middle of a row. I think he wanted to strike me badly; he's got a bad temper, poor man! She appeared—"

"Like an angel with a harp and an olive branch, typical of the peace-maker. Go on; I'll use it for my next story."

"The man went on—and I got her—Heaven knows how!—to stop. I—I put the dog she had with her into the sketch, and—we talked."

"The dog and you?"

"Jack, I cannot describe her."

"Good Heavens, my dear fellow, don't attempt it!"

"She is the most beautiful girl I ever saw; there is nothing in the Gallery that would do her justice. But if she were as plain as—"

"As a Dutch woman," put in Jack.

"I should love her as dearly. If you only knew her! But you will some day, soon, I hope, and you will love her for her own sake and mine, too."

"Well, go on."

"I—I might never had another chance of seeing her, but luck was on my side. She was coming from a visit late at night, and an accident happened—"

"And you were there and saved her," put in Jack, with a forced smile of amusement covering his interest. "Admirable! Quite a scene in a melodrama. Were you much hurt? I noticed you carried your arm rather stiffly. It isn't a cork arm, is it?"

"I walked home with her to the Court and—and—yes, I told her that I loved her!"

"Yes, most certainly the stage has lost a good deal," he muttered. "You told her?"

"Yes," said Cyril, his face flushed, his eyes glowing, and he seemed scarcely conscious of Jack's presence. "We met in the glade the next day, and I—and—He got up and laid both hands on Jack's shoulders and looked down at him. 'Jack, she loves me! She has promised to be my wife!'"

Jack Wesley's face grew grave. "Isn't this rather serious, my dear fellow?" he said, quietly.

"It is serious; it is the most serious thing that has ever happened to me," replied Cyril. "It has changed my whole life! Ah, if I could only get you to understand how happy I am."

"Perhaps I do understand. And now, may I ask who the young lady is? The governess at the Court, or who?"

"Do you mean to say you don't know?" he demanded.

"How should I? Remember that I left the night of your first fit of madness and know nothing. Is it the governess, or some young girl visiting at the Court?"

"It is the earl's daughter, Lady Norah Arrowdale."

"Lord Arrowdale's daughter? And may I ask, without being impertinently curious, what the Right Honorable the Earl of Arrowdale says to this pretty romance?"

"Well," he said, "he has said nothing at present; he does not know of our engagement."

"You have not told him—been to him?"

"No. Let me tell you all, Jack, I think—I am sure that Norah is rather afraid of her father. She knows so little of him, you see. Why, she had not seen him until that night I saw her drive through the gates. There is a story concerning their separation which is too long to tell now. But she is almost a stranger to him, and we—well, we both shrank from telling him until I had made a success. Then I could go to

"But I do insist. I could not rest until I knew what I had done, and—"

"Well, if you will have it," said Jack, as if driven to bay, "I think you have acted—well, not as I should have expected you to act, Cyril."

"What have I done?" demanded Cyril.

"In plain words, Cyril, you have allowed yourself to drift into a course unworthy of you. You have permitted your feelings to sweep away those barriers which every honorable man should place between him and an unworthy deed. Tell me—don't speak yet—but just tell me what you would have said to me if I, the struggling, unknown writer, had won the love of a girl so far above me as a peer's daughter would be, and had, having won that love, induced her to plight her troth to me, her father being kept in ignorance?"

Cyril's face flushed, then turned pale.

"She is, as you say, quite unsophisticated, knows little or nothing of the world. Loves you? Of course she does. I can understand that; there is nothing marvelous in it. But that very love of hers should have made you careful of her. Do you think her father, the earl, will not say that you have taken advantage of her ignorance of the world—his world? Do you think he will not point out to you—cast it into your teeth—that she is what she is, and that you are only a poor devil of a painter?"

"Jack," he said, in a low voice, "your heart is pure gold. I might have known what you would have thought, have guessed what you have had the honesty and the candor to say. But—he drew a long breath—"thank God, I can say, 'Jack, you have wronged me!'"

"How have I wronged you?" he said. "I am judging you by your own confession. I don't say that you could help loving this peer's daughter; I dare say not. I say that I think it only natural she should have given you her heart; but—why, lad," and his face was full of grief, "if any one had told me that you—you—had acted so, I would have given him the lie."

Cyril took two or three turns up and down the room. His face was strangely troubled, but there was no trace of shame or remorse in it.

"You are very hard on me, Jack," he said, in a low voice.

"Am I? Put it down to my regard for you," responded Jack Wesley. "You are the only man in all the world I care to call 'friend,' and that being so, I am as careful of your honor as I am of my own. Confound the women! They blind even such a man as you to a sense of right and wrong. Can't you see it, can't you see it?" he demanded, with outstretched hands. "Put yourself in the place of this old man; think what you would say if you learned that a man had been enjoying stolen interviews with your daughter, and that he had induced her to plight her troth to him, and then—mark this well—when the young man chose, he came to you and told you—an earl!—that he was only a poor devil of a painter?"

"Well," said Cyril, biting his lip and looking, not at his friend's noble, earnest face, but at the opposite wall, with a strange look of doubt and indecision.

Many a young life might be saved from consumption if simple anaemia were promptly treated. Anaemia is the doctors' name for weak, watery blood. When the blood is in this condition the lungs have no strength. The whole system begins to break down. Then the growing girl slips slowly into decline, until at last the cough starts and her doom is sealed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure all weak, anaemic people without doubt or difficulty. They actually make new, rich, health-giving blood—they cure anaemia and prevent consumption. This has been proved in thousands of cases. Mrs. Edward Cochran, Meriton, Ont., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured my daughter Matilda, when I felt that her case was almost hopeless. For more than a year she was a sufferer from anaemia. She gradually grew weak, was subject to violent headache, and dark circles appeared under her eyes. She was melancholy, had no appetite and complained of being constantly tired. At different times she was treated by two doctors, but with no improvement. As her case progressed, she was attacked by violent palpitation of the heart, and a suffocating shortness of breath. She had a deathly pallor, took cold easily, and continued to decline in weight, until I felt that she was in a hopeless decline. At this time my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began giving them to her. She had not been taking the pills many weeks when her appetite was greatly improved, and this was the first sign that they were helping her. She continued the pills until she had taken eight or nine boxes, when she was again the picture of healthy girlhood. Every symptom of her trouble had disappeared, she has increased in weight, and is strong and robust. Her recovery is looked upon as marvellous, for the doctors thought her case hopeless."

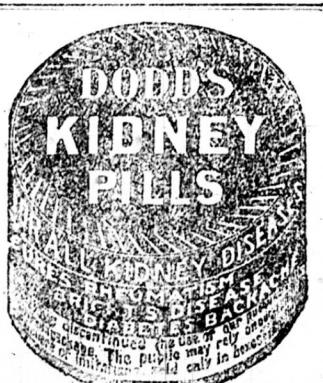
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of bloodlessness just as surely as they cured this case. The pale, anaemic need only one thing—new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing—they make now, rich, life-giving blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all common diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, kidney trouble, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, nervous troubles, and those special ailments that make the lives of so many growing girls and women miserable. Be careful to get the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, send direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A NEW ANESTHETIC.

Physicians are interested in a new anesthetic prepared from a tree called "yohimbebo" that grows in West Africa. It yields an alkaloid which crystallizes in silky white needles easily soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. Doctor Magnani, an Italian physician, reports that he prefers it to cocaine and tropococain for operations on the eye. Hypodermically injected, it causes local anesthesia, lasting almost two hours.

BRIDGE BUILT ON WOOL.

At the little town of Wadebridge, Cornwall, England, there is a bridge of a unique character. Owing to the strength of the current, ordinary stone foundations would not hold, and numerous devices were tried without success. Eventually bags of wool were sunk in the stream and the piles driven in, and this strange foundation has proved wonderfully firm and satisfactory.



Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

HEALTH

THE GREATEST HEALTH FACTOR—WORK.

Congenial work with mind and hands should be encouraged in all persons, for its prophylactic as well as its curative influences. Rest will prove serviceable doubtless in numbers of cases, but its application should be restricted and carefully studied. There are many conditions where absolute rest will not only prove useless, but really harmful. To send a man from an active business life to one of complete inactivity will often prove disastrous, as much so as to proscribe all food for the obese.

The nervous will complain that they do not feel like work. If left to themselves and told to do absolutely nothing, not even to read, they are sure to dwell upon their infirmities, and grow thereby morose and hypochondriacal, thus increasing their invalidism. The desire for work should be encouraged in all conditions, and in all classes. If one's interest is aroused, even to a slight degree, a continuance in the work will develop a desire for occupation. One will never feel like work if one has nothing to do. Work will often accomplish what medicine, however properly applied, will not, for it is not alone that we must earn our bread by the sweat of the brow, but every man and woman should work for the pleasure of it, as well as for the health-giving, brain-expanding results, and the benefit of example.

EAT TO SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

If people would study the various vegetables, fruits, etc., as to their medicinal qualities in adjusting ailments, there would be less demand for the doctor's services. It should not be difficult to remember that:

Fruits and acid vegetables (tomatoes are good for the liver).

Lettuce and celery are good nerve tonics.

Beans, peas, lentils, etc., produce strength and heat, and are a good substitute for meats in winter.

Onions and radishes are preventives of colds.

Eggs are easier to digest when slightly boiled than when eaten raw.

Macaroni and vermicelli, on account of their closeness of grain, are not as easily digested as light bread.

Potatoes, when mealy, are easily digested. When close and watery they are hard to digest.

Bananas, on account of the amount of nitrogen they contain, are easily digested.

The sufferer from dyspepsia should take turnips, spinach, cresses, salads, celery, lettuce, and dandelions.

A person suffering from chronic rheumatism should avoid dried fish.

SHUN THE "BLUES."

"Blues" are unnecessary. They mean one of two things—an unhealthy body or a diseased mind. In either case distraction is the best remedy. One must strive to forget self in work, in reading, or in pleasure. A busy life, judiciously arranged, will crowd vapours to the wall. There are women who never seem to have any resources. Let them cultivate a good-sized feminine acquaintance, with varied types to suit one's moods, to sew with this one, shop with that one, entertain and be entertained. There is always charity work to fill up one's time, even when the social amenities are not pleasing.

The best cure for loneliness is a brisk walk through the clear sunshine and pure air. It generally puts a person into a reasonable frame of mind, but is often avoided by sick-



A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.

ARCTIC MAIL DELIVERY

FIVE THOUSAND MILES FROM OTTAWA.

The Settler Now Has His Letters Regularly Carried to Him by Dog Teams.

"Fort McPherson Postoffice, Arctic Circle." The idea of addressing a letter in such a way and having it delivered by agents of the Postoffice Department would have been deemed absurd and impracticable at one time. To-day it has become an established fact. A few years ago Edmonton was the remotest point in the Northwest Territories reached by the Canadian postoffice. Beyond, no attempt had been made to extend postal facilities. Nevertheless there was a scattered population throughout the vast area between Edmonton and the Arctic regions wholly unserved by the postoffice. Quietly but steadily, however, the postoffice is embracing this great expanse of territory in the postal area and has now in successful operation a post-office at Fort McPherson, a point on the Mackenzie River not far from Beaufort Sea, situated in latitude 148° north, distant over 2,000 miles northerly from Edmonton and nearly 5,000 MILES FROM OTTAWA.

Between Fort McPherson and Edmonton the department has been gradually establishing other post-offices, but owing to their great distance from each other has supplemented their work by arranging with the couriers to deliver mail matter to settlers on the way between the various offices.

Fancy rural delivery in the Arctic regions! Yet that is practically what is happening. It is less than four years since the department inaugurated its policy of mail services and postoffices north of Edmonton. It began by establishing a mail service between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing, a point on the Athabasca River about one hundred miles from the former place. This service having been successfully carried out, the department in the following year established a mail service between Athabasca Landing and Peace River Crossing, a distance of some 300 miles; also a service between Peace River Crossing and Spirit River, a distance of 75 miles; also a service from Peace River Crossing to Fort Vermillion, a distance of about 280 miles. In 1903 successful efforts adopted to reach Fort Chipewyan, a point on Lake Athabasca, distant 400 miles farther north. Apart from the very great expense involved in these services, the question was whether they could be successfully performed throughout the winter. The country being without roads of any kind, and covered with ice and snow, the only practicable means of transportation are dog teams. But

THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the shorter distance between Edmonton and Fort Chipewyan having shown the practicability of this system, last fall it was determined to make the bold attempt to send his Majesty's mails throughout the winter practically as far north as the Arctic Sea. The experiment car-

DO YOU WANT PURE TEA?
not mixed with sweepings, dust or refuse, but the
CHOICE YOUNG LEAVES,
carefully selected, manufactured and packed in lead to
PRESERVE THEIR FRESHNESS.
That's why you want

TEA

Blue Ribbon

LONDON'S ANNUAL STORY,

Life in the Great Metropolis Told in Figures.

London uses 211,328,602 gallons of water a day.

Street accidents were responsible for 306 deaths.

There are 965,863 books in the public libraries.

The gross amount insured against fire is £1,010,851,455.

Boating in the parks brought in a net profit of £1,628.

There are twenty-eight cemeteries in the County of London.

Indoor pauper children numbered 19,087 on January 1, 1904.

Nearly a thousand habitual criminals are known to the police.

Greater London contained 924,143 inhabited houses in 1901.

Thirty-nine deaths from starvation were recorded in the courts in 1903.

A permanent outdoor staff of 899 men is employed in parks and open spaces.

Elementary schools number 973, and the average attendance of scholars is 648,578.

Wash-houses were used by 876,606 persons, and the time occupied was 2,642,746 hours.

The marriage rate for London is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

Bathers at borough private baths numbered 3,104,388; at the swimming baths, 2,568,592.

The net increase of accommodation for the laboring class provided during the year was 59,009 rooms.

The Council is engaged upon sixteen improvement schemes, involving the displacement of 12,404 persons.

The Metropolitan police exercise authority over an area of 692 square miles. The force is over 16,500 strong.

The annual cost of the administration of police and criminal justice in London amounts to about £1,600,000.

A census of homeless poor taken on the night of Friday, January 29, 1904, showed the number to be 1,797, or about one in every 2,000 people.

A scheme is being considered for constructing new sewers and pumping stations, at a cost of £795,000, for the relief of low-lying districts in time of storm.

POLITICAL.

Some politicians are self-made, but most of the candidates are machine-made.

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this oil.

"I shook hands with Bilkins this morning. He doesn't seem well. What's the matter with him?" "I think it's ennui." "Heavens! my wife would worry if she knew. She's always afraid I'll carry some of these contagious diseases home to the children."

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded suits would look better dyed. If no dyer of your town, write direct Montreal, Box 242.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO.

Practical Every day Lessons on

30 FARM ACCOUNTS

For 75¢, post paid.

FARM PUB. HOUSE,

Box 425, Chatham, Ont.

DEVOURED BY BEAR.

Terrible Experiences of Two Brothers in the Tyrol.

A terrible adventure with a bear has befallen two Hungarian goat-herds, the brothers Paul and Martin Dosek, one of whom was killed and partly devoured by the animal.

The brothers were making their way in the direction of the Belebit mountains, one of the most romantically beautiful spots in the Tyrol, when they came upon a huge she-bear in the act of devouring a goat.

The bear, disturbed in her meal, sprang at the men, who ran for their lives, with the bear in pursuit. They finally succeeded in climbing a large tree, finding an uncertain refuge in a thick overhanging branch. The bear then sat down on her haunches at the foot of the tree.

Shortly after daybreak, Paul, the elder of the two brothers, probably overcome with fatigue and terror, suddenly lost his hold, fell, and was instantly torn to pieces.

Finally, towards noon, the animal fell asleep. Martin then silently slid down from his perch and made for Divoselo, where he was given refreshment. He began to foam at the mouth, and made a savage attack with his teeth on a peasant who was sitting at a table. Four policemen were required to master him, and he was taken to the asylum, a raving maniac.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

He—"Did I ask you to marry me last night at the dance?" She—"Good gracious, no! Why?" He—"Well—er—you know, I got excited, and I often do silly things when I'm like that."

Fit fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

"But," protested the bridegroom, during their little quarrel, "you promised to love, honor and obey me."

"Maybe I did," replied the bride, "but I had my fingers crossed."

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that what is called a skin disease may be but a symptom of bad blood. In that case, Weaver's Cerate, externally applied, should be supplemented with Weaver's Syrup, taken daily.

"Well," said his wife, "I'll bet you a box of cigars." "No," replied the brute; "I won't bet!" "You're afraid you'll lose." "No; I'm afraid I'd win!"

work to fill up one's time, even when the social amenities are not pleasing. The best cure for loneliness is a brisk walk through the clear sun-shine and pure air. It generally puts a person into a reasonable frame of mind, but is often avoided by sick-minded people.

CARE OF THE EYES.

There are certain rules with regard to the care of the eyesight which should be religiously followed. They might be formulated in the following way: First, do not use the eyes in a poor or flickering light. Second, do not have the light directly in front or behind; the light should fall, without interruption, from one side. Third, do not use the eyes much when you are tired or when recovering from an illness. Fourth, do not use the eyes when they become watery or show signs of indistinctness of vision. Fifth, do not work with the head bent over. This tends to gorge the vessels of the eyes with blood and to produce congestion. Sixth, do not read lying flat on the back or reclining, unless the book is supported in the same relative angle and position as when erect. Seventh do not remain a single day without glasses after you should put them on.

CURE OF CROUP.

When a child has an acute attack of croup, make a poultice of linseed meal and mustard, rub a little oil or lard on top, then put it right round the child's neck. Give the child a good dose of castor oil, enough to make it sick. Many a child's life is saved through this when there is no doctor at hand. If mothers would make a small chest-preserved of red flannel the shape of a heart back and front, and twice a week put a few drops of turpentine on it, it would prevent many a sore throat and chest complaint.

TO CURE A STY.

The best thing is to bathe the eyes frequently with warm water, bracer lotion (5grs. to 1oz. of water), and apply at night a piece of boracic lint wrung out of boiling water; cover with a piece of jaconet and a pad of cotton-wool on top; fix with a bandage.

HEAT FOR EARACHE.

Earache is one of the most distressing ailments of childhood. Heat, perhaps, gives as much as any application. The ear may be gently filled with water as hot as can be borne, poured in with a teaspoon. The child should lie with the affected ear uppermost, and after a short time turn on that side and let the water run out. Sometimes a small mustard plaster behind the ear stops the pain. It should be left on only a few minutes.

HOME COUGH REMEDY.

Cover 2 ozs. flaxseed with 1 qt. boiling water, add 1 sugar, 1 pint strained honey and juice of 3 lemons. Let it heat on back of range until sugar and honey are well dissolved, then put in a fruit can. This may be taken freely in case of cold or grip until the cough is relieved.

MUNICIPAL NEWSPAPER.

Dresden, Germany, is one of the few cities possessing a municipal newspaper, and this was bequeathed to the city by the late Dr. Gunt. The bequest is a very valuable property, and consists of a daily newspaper, which, in consequence of its extensive circulation, is the principal advertising medium in the neighborhood. The profits are applied to the beautifying and improvement of the city and to charity.

in the shorter distance between Edmonton and Fort Chipewyan having shown the practicability of this system, last fall it was determined to make the bold attempt to send his Majesty's mails throughout the winter practically as far north as the Arctic Sea. The experiment carried out throughout last winter has proved successful, and now a permanent postoffice is in operation at Fort McPherson, served during the winter by dog teams.

It is impossible for persons enjoying the conveniences supplied in the old settled parts of Canada to realize the loneliness and solitude of those citizens in the remote semi-arctic regions. To them the arrival of a mail is the most exciting event of the year, bringing to them news from the outer world from relatives and friends, keeping them in touch to some extent with their country and mitigating in a degree the hardships of their lives. Great as is the expense involved to the country, it will doubtless be cheerfully acquiesced in because of the pleasure and satisfaction that it will bring to those hardy northern settlers who are thus reminded that their country is deeply interested in their welfare. That two cents will defray the cost of their sending a letter by this route for thousands of miles is not one of the least triumphs of the day.

TRIED ALL ELSE TO NO BENEFIT

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS DIABETES.

Startling Case of Thos. Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry—He Tells the Story Himself.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., Sept. 25—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes, one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Disease, has been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place. Speaking of his cure Mr. Harrison says:

"I began to suffer with severe pains above the region of the Kidneys. When I lay down it was torture to get up again. My appetite failed and I lost flesh rapidly. I doctored with several physicians, but it was all no use. Shortly after this I began to urinate blood and then I knew I was in the grip of that dread monster, Diabetes.

"At this time a friend prevailed on me to try a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good I continued the treatment till I had used three boxes. They cured me completely."

JAPAN'S GREAT FISHERIES.

Japan leads the world in the economical and scientific development of its fisheries. It has more persons engaged in this industry, says Dr. H. M. Smith, than any other nation. Sharks are among the commonest food fishes of Japan. They are sent to the markets to be "butchered" like beeves in other countries. The extent of the Japanese fisheries may be judged from the size of the nets employed by the fishermen. Doctor Smith tells, in the National Geographic Magazine, of a net employed for catching yellowtails which was more than a mile long. It had a bag 200 feet long, 250 feet wide at its mouth, and 125 feet deep. On one occasion 10,000 fish, averaging 20 pounds in weight, were taken at a single haul.

Finishing up the windows of a new house is a pane-full proceeding.

"Do you think my little boy looks like me?" "Yes, but he's liable to outgrow it."

What's the matter with him?" "I think it's ennui." "Heavens! my wife would worry if she knew. She's always afraid I'll carry some of these contagious diseases home to the children."

Faulty Kidneys.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you frequent headaches? Have you failing vision? Have you dizzy feeling? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any of these signs prove kidney disease. Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—6.

Mrs. Littlewit (proudly)—"Only just think! Charles has gone to address a public gathering." Friend—"I didn't know he was a speech-maker." Mrs. Littlewit—"Nor I; but he's been called upon to make a statement before a meeting of his creditors."

"FEROVIM" IS A GENTLE STIMULANT to the stomach, thereby aiding digestion. As a tonic for patients recovering from fevers and all diseases lowering the vitality, it is without a rival. At all drug and general stores.

Mr. Headstall—"That horse you brought yesterday is a vicious-looking animal. Is he kind?" Mr. Cropper—"Kind? I should think so. Why, when he came out of the stable he stood upon his hind legs and tried to embrace me."

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excess in living. They require no test-mimony. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they command themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

A celebrated oculist offered to operate on a blind beggar's eyes, and said, "I'll guarantee to restore your sight." "What?" exclaimed the beggar, "restore my sight, and so ruin my business! A pretty notion! Do you want to deprive me of my livelihood?"

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling. Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors. Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 85 cents a box.—7

She—Before we were married you told me that you never stayed out late. He—Did I, dear? She—Yes, you did. He—Do you recollect what the time was that night when I told you that? She—No. He—Nearly twelve o'clock.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. D. Kellor's dysenteric Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently bring on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which often saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

STOPS WHISPERING.

The hats worn by Korean state functionaries have brims of enormous dimensions, three feet across sometimes, and are required to be made of clay. The reason for this is that some years ago the then ruler of Korea was annoyed at the habit of whispering that prevailed at court, and so decided upon compelling his courtiers to wear hats that would make it somewhat more difficult to put their heads close together to exchange confidences.

Mamma (at breakfast table)—You should always use your napkin, Georgia. Georgia—I am using it, mamma. I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.

Weaver's Cerate, externally should be supplemented with Weaver's Syrup, taken daily.

"Well," said his wife, "I'll bet you a box of cigars." "No," replied the brute; "I won't bet!" "You're afraid you'll lose." "No; I'm afraid I'd win."

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator: safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

He—"I think every woman is entitled to be considered man's equal." She—"Well, if she is willing to bring herself down to his level, I don't see why she shouldn't be allowed to pose as his equal."

What you like.—Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents.—8

Doctor—"You seem to have had a relapse. Looks like a severe case of nervous prostration, too." Patient (weakly)—"Nothing—noting at all except looking over your bill."

WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR with the deep, hoarse bark, grimly called "a grave-yard cough," Take Allen's Lung Balsam, a remedy for pulmonary trouble, highly recommended even in the earlier stages of Consumption.

A very loquacious lady asked a friend what position he would give her were she a man. "I'd make you superintendent of a deaf and dumb asylum," was the reply. "Why?" "Because either the inmates would learn to talk or you to keep silent."

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief where all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

A prison visitor recently asked one of the prisoners how he came to be there. "Want," was the answer. "How was that, pray?" "Well, I wanted another man's watch. He wasn't willing I should have it, and the judge wants me to stay here five years."

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Dr. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts.—9

Polite Tramp.—Will you oblige me with a little vinegar and a bit of rag, madam? I've bruised my heel." Lady of the House—"I'm very sorry, but our vinegar is all out; wouldn't a little rum do as well?" Tramp—"I don't know, madam, but I'll try it; and—er—never mind the rag."

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee.

ISSUE NO. 39-05.

Words In

Ordinary well educated people use from 3,000 to 4,000 words in conversation. Accurate thinkers and reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions and wait till they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ of course a larger stock; eloquent speakers may even rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare, who had a greater wealth of expression than any other writer, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000 and the Old Testament contains 5,642.

Our language therefore is not, after all, so formidable as it seems when we hear of a dictionary of 250,000 words. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary, which is limited to primary words (that is to say, it would explain *luck*, but not *lucky* or *unlucky* or *luckless*), deals with no more than 13,000 and among them are some really antiquated ones which were used some centuries ago.

But are now to be found in the dictionary only.—Blackwood's.

"Going," East and West.

"I tell you what," said Gotham, entertaining his western cousin, "everything's so high here it's almost impossible to keep a house going."

"Well," replied the Kansan, "the winds are so high out our way it's almost impossible to keep a house from going."

Nearly as Good.

"Did you succeed in breaking your grandfather's will?"

"No, but we managed to bend it so that a few more thousand dollars oozed out of the family tree."

Sharp tongues, like sharp knives, are apt to do a great deal of damage in this world.

DREADFUL DREAMS.

They Shock the Nervous System and May Even Cause Death.

People have actually been killed by dreams. Most persons have suffered from those terrible nightmare visions in which the victim is pursued by an assassin with upraised knife or is trembling on the edge of a fearful precipice or is in some other imminent danger of a sudden and terrible death. These dreams are common enough, and nearly always the sufferer awakes, thankful and happy at his escape. But sometimes he doesn't awake. Sometimes the knife falls or the sleeper in his hallucinations plunges down the precipice. These are the dreams that kill, says the Chicago Tribune.

In cases where dreams kill there is a sort of combined action between the dream and the disease through which death is accomplished. In the first place the dream is usually the product of the disease. A person may have heart disease which never asserts itself or allows the victim in any way to know of its presence until the fact is disclosed in a frightful dream. Moreover, terrifying dreams are often the first evidence of heart disease. Then the frequent recurrence of these dreams, dealing repeated shocks to the nervous system, aggravates the disease until the heart is so weak that one more shock is sufficient to cause death.

If a person has had dreams it does not necessarily follow, however, that he has heart disease. Dreams indicating heart disease are usually of a terrifying nature and relate to death. On awakening the sufferer will notice a violent heart palpitation. Chronic pericarditis is always preceded by horrible dreams, such as that of being thrown into a lake of fire or being crushed in a railroad wreck or burned by a volcanic eruption.

The approach of insanity may also be revealed by unpleasant dreams, or insanity may be hastened by such dreams. There are many cases on record where a person has been driven insane by a dream.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

How the Autumn Leaves Were Transformed Into Birds.

An Indian story that has been handed down and is still believed by many Indian tribes is one about the transformation of leaves into birds. Long years ago, when the world was young, the Great Spirit went about the earth making it beautiful. Wherever his feet touched the ground lovely trees and flowers sprang up. All summer the trees wore their short green dresses. The leaves were very happy, and they sang their sweet songs to the breeze as it passed them. One day the wind told them the time would soon come when they would have to fall from the trees and die. This made the leaves feel very bad, but they tried to be bright and do the best they could so as not to make the mother trees unhappy. But at last the time came, and they let go of the twigs and branches and fluttered to the ground. They lay perfectly quiet, not able to move except as the wind would lift them.

The Great Spirit saw them and thought they were so lovely that he did not want to see them die, but live and be beautiful forever, so he gave to each bright leaf a pair of wings and power to fly. Then he called them his "birds." From the red and brown leaves of the oak came the robins, and yellow birds from the yellow willow leaves, and from bright maple leaves he made the

Jolly Jack Tar.

"Jolly" is the word generally associated with the jack tar. He is the picture of health, and the health bubbles over in mirth and merriment. When people are sick, especially when sickness attacks the lungs the doctor often advises a sea voyage. But in the large majority of cases the sea voyage is impossible.

It is to the men and women of the workaday world to whom sea voyages or change of climate are impossible, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes as the greatest earthly boon. The effect of this medicine upon those whose lungs are "weak" is remarkable. Even where there is bronchitis, spitting of blood, emaciation, weakness, conditions which if unskillfully treated lead to consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" in ninety-eight cases out of a hundred works a perfect and permanent cure. It strengthens the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, so that the body in all its parts is not merely fed but nourished. And it is by nourishment that Nature builds up the body to resist or throw off disease.

"I had a terrible cough something over a year ago and could find nothing to stop it, or even to do me a particle of good," writes J. M. Parr, Esq., of Cameron, Screen Co., Ga. "I chanced to see an advertisement of yours, and forthwith bought a bottle of your invaluable 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Before I had taken half a bottle I was entirely well."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

Guns and Rifles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Clever With Her Mouth.

To write and even to sew by means of the lips and tongue alone would seem a sheer impossibility, and yet Dr. Rubinstein of Wertheim-on-Main, a medical expert of reputation in Germany, according to the London Globe, vouches for having himself seen an authentic instance. The case was that of a young girl, paralyzed in all her limbs from the age of seven to fourteen, when she died. This afflicted little creature, by a triumph of will and patience than which, in its own way, few finer achievements have been recorded, trained lips and tongue to do the work of the hand, and to do it well, for she could not only sew, but could do it with neatness and speed, even arranging pieces of light stuff in their places by the same means. In three weeks she embroidered designs in silk on a piece of canvas some yards long.

Crier at the Paris Halles.

The position of crier at the Paris halles, or central markets, is one which, in view of recent revelations in a case before the law courts, ought not to be despised. The men who cry Gattinai fowls for sale earn £20 a month. Those who sell Brittany fowls get £16 a month, and those who dispose of ducks only receive £10 per month. Rabbits bring the crier only a pittance, for £1 a month is all he gets. Not everybody can be a crier, for unless you have sound vocal chords and a passable voice you will not be engaged. It also requires a man with a strong constitution, for the crier is at work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, and on an average he should sell 2,000 fowls per hour.—London Globe.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

12 years' experience cannot supply you, price \$1.00 to
R. P. HALL & CO., NAPANEE, N. Y.

DR HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

REGISTERED

Mrs. R. J. Ego, Ardizzi, Ont., Says:

"When baby was seven months old she got very ill with indigestion and constipation, and kept getting worse, until doctors had no hopes for her recovery; all medicines failed to have any effect. We received a sample package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets. I had not much faith in them, as I had tried so much, but concluded to try them. We gave her one-half one-tablet and that day we noticed a change for the better. I at once sent for a box; we used them, and the results are most wonderful. We used five boxes and baby has been a well child for some months, and is full, healthy and cheerful. I do not feel safe without them. I cannot speak too highly of what I know has saved my baby's life, and I wish all mother's whose babies suffer as mine was, to try them. Enclosed please find \$1. for which please mail to my address 5 packages."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc., stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. 25¢ per package—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter. DOUGLASS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can., Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte-Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Banffockburn and Tannworth to Napanee and Peterboro

Deseronto and Napanee to Tannworth and Banffockburn.

Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Live Banffockburn	...	0	...	0	1	Live Deseronto	...	7	12	12	40
Albion	...	3	...	3	15	Arr. Napanee	...	9	7	20	1
Quinsigamond	...	5	...	5	20	Live Napanee	...	9	7	10	12
Bridgewater	...	11	...	10	10	Arr. Tannworth	...	12	15	4	25
Arr. Tweed	...	20	...	6	30	Stratford	...	13	8	15	20
Live Napanee	...	23	...	7	22	Newburgh	...	17	8	15	20
St. Marys	...	23	7	19	7	Thomson's Mills	...	18	...	...	...
Brudenell	...	23	7	23	7	Camer. East	...	19	8	15	20
Carryington	...	3	7	30	15	Arr. York	...	23	8	15	5
Quinsigamond	...	3	7	30	15	Arr. York	...	23	9	0	2
Taymouth	...	3	7	30	15	Arr. York	...	23	1	5	15
Taymouth	...	3	10	9	10	Galtbrith	...	25	1	5	20
Wilk. on	...	41	...	...	...	Moscow	...	27	9	20	2
Emmington	...	43	8	26	9	Mudlake Bridge	...	30	...	...	...
Minerals Bridge	...	43	8	26	9	Enterprise	...	32	9	35	45
Mesona	...	51	8	37	9	Wilson	...	34	...	...	...
Galtbrith	...	53	...	...	...	Tannworth	...	35	10	15	20
Arr. York	...	53	8	48	10	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Live York	...	53	8	48	10	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Ganton East	...	59	...	10	23	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Thomson's Mills	61	...	...	...	...	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Newburgh	...	61	10	35	3	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Brudenell	...	61	10	35	3	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Arr. Tannworth	...	61	10	35	3	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Live Napanee	...	61	10	35	3	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Arr. Deseronto	...	73	11	35	3	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20
Live Deseronto	...	73	11	35	3	Arr. Tannworth	...	38	10	15	20

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Kingston.

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Live Kingston	...	6	...	3	23	Live Deseronto	...	7	0	...
O. P. & G. Junction	3	...	3	35	Arr. Napanee	...	7	20	...	
Deseronto	10	...	3	31	Live Napanee	...	9	7	20	

Lve	Rimouski	6	....	8 40	Lve	Deseronto	7 00	....	....
	G. P. R. D. D. D. D.	6	....	8 55	Arr	Napanee	7 20	....	....
	Ottawa	10	....	3 51	Lve	Napanee	9	7 50	12 15 4 25
	Murdoch	14	....	4 01		Stratford	15	8 05	12 30 4 10
Arr	Harrowmith	19	....	4 20		Newburgh	17	8 15	12 40 4 20
Lve	Hydenhurst	23	8 30	....		Thompson's Mills	18	....	....
	Harrowmith	23	8 30	12 10		Camden East	19	8 30	12 70 5 00
	Montague	27	....	....	Arr	Markham	23	8 45	1 05 5 15
	Markham	27	8 35	4 20		Fredonia	27	....	....
Arr	Markham	27	8 35	5 25	Arr	Harrowmith	30	9 10	5 45
Lve	Markham	31	9 15	5 38	Lve	Sydenham	34	....	....
	Markham	31	9 15	5 38		Hartwood	30	9 10	6 10
	Markham	31	9 15	5 38		Murdoch	35	9 22	....
	Markham	31	9 15	5 38		Glenvale	39	9 32	....
	Markham	31	9 15	5 38		G. T. B. Junction	47	9 50	....
Arr	Markham	31	9 15	5 38	Arr	Kingston	49	10 00	....
Lve	Markham, West End	31	9 15	5 38					
Arr	Markham	31	9 15	5 38					

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Markham	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Leave	Arrive
2 10 a.m.	2 45 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.
3 30 a.m.	4 05 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.
6 30 a.m.	7 05 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	3 45 p.m.	4 10 p.m.
10 10 p.m.	10 45 p.m.	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	6 10 p.m.	6 30 p.m.
6 30 p.m.	7 05 p.m.	3 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	7 10 p.m.	8 00 p.m.
4 30 p.m.	5 10 p.m.	4 30 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	1 10 a.m.	1 10 a.m.
6 30 p.m.	6 55 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	8 30 p.m.	2 59 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
8 15 p.m.	8 35 p.m.	8 30 p.m.	9 00 p.m.	6 00 p.m.	6 20 p.m.
				7 20 p.m.	7 40 p.m.

DAILY. All other trains run daily Sundays excepted.

WALTER HATHURST

President.

H. B. SHERWOOD,

Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU,

Asst. Superintendent.

from the yellow willow leaves, and from bright maple leaves he made the red birds. The brown leaves became wrens, sparrows and other brown birds. This is why the birds love the trees and always go to them to build their nests and look for food and shade.

The Best Building Ground.

The most healthy ground on which to build a residence is one composed of clean gravel free from clay and effete organic matter and having a porous substratum. The advantages of such a soil are free ventilation and drainage and a low level of ground water, all essential qualities for a dry and salubrious situation. A soil composed of permeable sandstone and chalk formation is also good. Rocky and stony situations are usually healthy. Sandy soils may be considered salubrious provided they are clear and pure and not water bound by an impermeable foundation. Clay and alluvial soils are generally unhealthy.

... should sell 2,000 fowls per hour.—London Globe.

Accommodating.

The Landlady—Will you have coffee, tea or cream, Mr. Sloopy? Mr. Sloopy—Anything you wish to call it, ma'am—I'll get it.

Sharp tongues, like sharp knives, are to do a great deal of damage in this world.

Consumption

— There is only one cure for it. "PSYCHINE" is the greatest remedy in the world for all forms of pulmonary trouble. Scores of people in Canada attest this fact. "PSYCHINE" stands without a rival as a permanent and absolute cure for Consumption and lung diseases. It reaches the sore spots, heals the decayed tissue, destroys the tubercle germs, creates rich blood, tones up the whole system, and cleanses from all impurities.

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PSYCHINE

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The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the Gold Dust that glitters under the nan a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Wa-

with the Gold Dust Twins on the pac-

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, soap, oil cloth, silv

cleansing bath room

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

GOLD DUST make

LET US HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

E. J. Pollard, Agent.

ELECTRIC BAIT FOR FISH.

The New York Aquarium's Supply and Where It Is Captured.

The New York aquarium, which is the largest and best equipped institution of its kind in the world, obtains its supplies of tropical fishes from the waters of Bermuda. Some of the rarest and most beautiful species are exceedingly hard to catch, persistently refusing to take a bait, and on this account it has been found necessary to resort to a very novel and ingenious expedient to effect their capture, an electrical contrivance which serves to stun the coveted specimen and reduce it to helplessness until it can be made a prisoner.

The device in question consists in part of a small and compact storage battery which is held in a leather pouch beneath the arm of the operator, who wades as quietly as possible through the shallows and invades, with as little disturbance as may be, pools among the rocks. He carries a long handled dip net, to the handle of which a wire is attached. On the end of the wire is fastened a small percussion cap of the kind used for exploding dynamite cartridges. It is the bursting of the cap that is relied upon to stun the fish.

Luckily for the hunter fishes have as much curiosity as land animals, and even the shiest one will approach a bait to look at it, though indisposed to attempt the slightest nibble. Accordingly the percussion cap at the end of the wire is concealed either by something eatable or by a bunch of grass wrapper around it. Mr. Fish wonders what it is, ventures near and has instant reason to regret his imprudence. The fisherman closes the circuit, the percussion cap is exploded, and the victim is rendered for the moment lifeless, though receiving no permanent injury. Promptly, by reversing the dip net, he is gathered in, and a few days later he finds himself swimming about in a tank.

The fishes from Bermuda are carried to New York on steamers, of course, and it is a curious fact that during the first twenty-four hours of the voyage they are liable to become quite seasick.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some men work just enough to keep dirty.

Every one wants always to be able to work, but not always to have to.

If you don't like certain persons, how you hate to hear their money rattle!

Here is one sign that you are talking too much—when your listener tries to pull away from you.

After a man passes fifty it is impossible for him to get up any enthusiasm about anything but his troubles.

Ever notice how the big dies avoid fly paper? It is the same with the really big men. They are seldom caught.

You can follow directions in making a cake or cutting out a shirt, but there are no directions that can be followed successfully in managing a man. Some how he is not like a cake or a shirt.

Helping Him Out.

For years Squire Latham, of whom many amusing stories are told, was a resident of Bridgewater, Mass., and it was while he was living there that the incident occurred which is related below. It illustrates his habitual coolness and whimsical temper:

He was awakened one night by his wife, who told him she thought there

AN INDIAN'S CUNNING

THE BLACKFEET'S STORY OF THE GREAT WHITE HORSE.

Daring Strategy by Which This Fleetest of All Steeds Was Secured For His Own Tribe by the Smartest Thief Among the Crows.

All Indians who use horses are very fond of horse racing and not only race their own horses against one another, but they race their own against those of other tribes and used to do this even in the wild era of the buffalo and of constant warfare. Even at that time friendly tribes and bands joined in the two grand buffalo hunts of each year and after the hunting was over pitted the fastest horses of the various bands one against the other. At one time not so very long ago the Blackfeet had the very fastest horse that any one knew of, the fastest horse of which any one could tell or which any one had seen. He was a source of wealth to the tribe, for Indians are very fond of betting, and this animal always won everything that was bet against him. You can imagine how proud the Blackfeet were of this creature. You can also imagine how envious were the Stoney, the Crows, the Sioux, the Creeks and all the other Indians of the plains.

Stealing is considered fair between tribes, and if it can be successfully done those savage people think it very honorable, even glorious. The Blackfeet, therefore, kept the wonderful race horse in a tent at night. They did not dare leave him out with their other horses. They bought a string of bells at the Hudson Bay company's nearest fort, put the bells around the horse's neck, tied him to a tepee pole inside a big tepee and set four men to sleep in the tent with him. This was the rule every night, and on no night did the men forget to close the door of the tepee and "cinch" it tight with thongs of buckskin. Whoever could steal that big white beauty of a horse had to be a very clever thief, they thought; but, in truth, they never dreamed that he could be stolen.

The smartest thief among the Crow Indians told his chief and the head men that he was going to try to get that horse away from the Blackfeet. One evening he crawled through the grass to the tall bluff along the Bow river (north of our Idaho, I think, was the locality), where the Blackfeet had their camp. He saw the noble horse led into a certain tent, and he saw the four watchers go in and close the door. Night fell, and he crept down the slanting bluff into the camp. The only thing he had to fear was the barking of some dog. If a dog saw or heard him and barked, that would set all the other dogs barking, and he would be obliged to run for his life. Stealthily, as only an Indian can move on his softly moccashed feet, this arch thief of the thieving Crow Nation crept into the Blackfeet camp. He had to step over several sleeping dogs, and he did not awaken one. He came to the tent of the white horse. He looked it all over. He went to another tepee and took a travois from its side and carried it and set it up against the horse's tent.

A travois is the wheel-less wagon the Indians use in the summer. It is made of two long poles with the upper ends near together; the lower ends spread apart and drag upon the ground. You see by this description that if a travois is stood on end it can be made to serve as a sort of ladder. Thus the arch thief of the Crows used the one he put up against the horse's tent. On it he climbed

LOCAL CONSTABLES BEWARE.

A warning has been sent out to the local constables throughout the province by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, stating that any local constable who accepts a bribe from the people who operate gambling outfits and games of chance at fall fairs to permit them to operate on the fair grounds, is liable on conviction of such action to be sent to jail for 14 years.

The detectives who have been sent out by the Provincial Department of Agriculture have found that many of the local constables throughout the province work in with these sharpers. It has sometimes happened that when the detectives have asked for assistance from the local constable in arresting the sharpers, the constables have quietly warned the sharpers, and enabled them to escape. An effort will be made this year to detect constables at this work, and where convictions can be secured, the offenders will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

CLOSE THE HOTELS.

In connection with the movement that is on foot to eliminate undesirable features such as games of chance and the sale of liquor, in connection with the Agricultural Exhibitions of the province, Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies has received letters suggesting that an effort should be made to close the bars of all hotels within five miles of the place where an exhibition is being held, on the day of the exhibition. Advocates of this measure point out that most of the undesirable features complained of are conducted in connection with the exhibitions which hold horse races, and that in the case of a large proportion of these Societies, the greater part of the purses for the horse races are subscribed by the hotelkeepers.

It is also contended that a certain class of people go to the exhibition with the express intention of having a high old time, and getting drunk, and that the scenes around hotels the day of the exhibition, particularly in the evening, are often of the most disgusting nature. It is contended that if the hotels were closed on the day of the exhibition, a great blow would be struck for the purification of the Agricultural Societies. It is probable that the matter will be discussed at the next convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Half a Dollar If you know absolutely vs that there was a remedy for Rheumatism, could cure your rheumatism forever in two weeks or probably a little longer, how long would you hesitate before paying 50c. for this remedy. The poison that will kill one man will kill another. Similarly the remedy that will cure Rheumatism in one person will cure it in another. Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil has cured the worst cases of Rheumatism on record. The following unsolicited testimonial tells more than we could tell in a column of this newspaper:—

I tried your Bone Oil for Rheumatism, and my wife tried it also for Rheumatic Pains in her legs. Health being better than wealth, we are thankful for our cure. Had I not received your oil just in time I would have been obliged to sell my farm from inability to work it. We can cordially endorse your Bone Oil.

Tuck's Bone Oil cures because it is powerful enough to strike at the seat of the disease. It relieves inflammation almost immediately and relieves the agony of pain. Ask your druggist or send 50c. for a trial bottle to THE TUCK BONE OIL CO. LIMITED, Smith's Falls Ont.

Waste and Poverty.
With regard to waste which has

OF VITAL INTEREST TO EVERY CITIZEN.



MR. C. D. TAYLOR,

CLERK BOARD OF HEALTH SAYS PE-RU-NA HAS BECOME THE FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN HIS CITY.

Mr. C. D. Taylor has been Clerk of the City Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla., for ten years, which position has afforded him ample opportunity for noting the best means of preventing and curing disease.

He expresses his approval of the use of Peruna as the most effective means of solving a problem of such vital interest to the community in the following letter:—

"The health of the poor of a large city is always a question of vital interest, not only to the city officials but to every citizen. It has been a source of much satisfaction to me to find that so large a number of working people in moderate circumstances have accepted Peruna as their family medicine. It has cured a large number of cases especially of catarrh of the head, lungs and stomach and building up the general health it cannot fail but prove a help and blessing to any community where it is generally adopted and used. I have found it an honest, reliable remedy and am pleased to endorse it."—C. D. Taylor.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Genius Dad at Figures.

I know an eminent Greek professor who could not reckon his class fees. Faraday had, I believe, no gift for mathematics. Darwin declared that he never understood an equation. I question if Isaac Newton could have passed any examination in literary or aesthetic subjects, with his idea that poetry was ingenious nonsense and statuary only stone dolls. It is a moot question if Napoleon Bonaparte would have passed a matriculation in French. I shrewdly suspect that neither Bonaparte nor Wellington would shine in a military academy examination.—Letter in London Telegraph.

Grewsome Punishment.

A grewsome form of punishment is still practiced in Afghanistan. A recent English expedition discovered at the top of the Lataband pass an iron cage suspended from a high pole fastened in the ground like a telegraph pole containing a shivelled human body. The mummy was that of a thief, who had been imprisoned and allowed to die of thirst and hunger in this iron cage.

wife, who told him she thought there were burglars in the house. The squire put on his dressing gown and went downstairs. In the back hall he found a rough looking man trying to open a door that led into the back yard.

The burglar had unlocked the door and was pulling it with all his might.

"It don't open that way, you idiot!" shouted the squire, taking in the man's predicament instantly. "It slides back!"

Boiled Down.

"Blinks has a perfect mapa for condensing everything. Did you hear how he proposed?"

"No."

"He held up an engagement ring before the girl's eyes and said 'Eh?'"

"And what did she say?"

"She just nodded."

Agreed.

Wife—If I thought a thing was wicked I wouldn't do it. Husband—Neither would I. Wife—Ugh! I think smoking cigars is a wicked waste. Husband—Then you should not smoke. Hand me a match, please.

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.—Rousseau.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

"WINS do your WORK"



itter. "Bear in mind that all is not of washing powder. Don't accept

shing Powder

kage."

washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-ware and tinware, polishing brass work, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

hard water soft e

of the Crows used the one he put up against the horse tent. On it he climbed to the top of the tepee, and from there he got a view of the interior, looking down between the tent poles that form the sides of the chimney hole. He saw the horse dimly, and even more dimly he saw the four men beside the horse, all asleep. He climbed upon the tent poles; he poised his body very nicely in the chimney opening; he dropped fairly and squarely upon the white horse's back.

The instant he felt himself on the back of the beast his knife, which was in his hand, swept through the cord that tethered the horse. His heels shot in against the horse's sides, the bells rang out sharp and clear, and the horse snorted with surprise. But the pressure of the thief's heels urged the animal forward, and as he took one step the man reached out and slit a gash straight up and down through the fastened door, which was only buckskin. The four Indians leaped to their feet, but the horse and his captor were now out in the open ground and like the wind shot away from the camp. The watchers ran and yelled, the dogs barked, the whole tribe rushed out of the tents, and every man sprang to horse. But what was the use? There was no horse that could catch the animal, and so they all turned sadly home again after a mad ride of a mile or two. The thief rode in triumph home to the tents of the Crows, and from that day his tribe owned the great white horse, and his fame and their riches increased.—From Julian Ralph's "Stories Told by Indians" in St. Nicholas.

Animals and Colors.

The theory has been advanced that the conspicuous colors developed in various species of snakes, insects and animals are nature's method of advertising the fact that such are poisonous, either in the bite or sting which they inflict, or that the flesh is unpalatable if used for food. The believers in this theory cite the wonderful display of colors in the eclazia wasp, the coral snake, the horridum fish and the Gila monster.

A Compromise.

"Haven't Henpeck and his wife settled their differences about their visiting cards?"

"Oh, yes; they've compromised on 'Mr. and Mrs. Marie Henpeck.'"

Syllogistic.

Teacher (of class of zoology)—What is the proof that a sponge is a living animal? Young Man With the Bad Eye—A man is a living animal. Many men are sponges. Therefore a sponge is a living animal.

Age does not make us childish, as some say; it finds us true children.—Goethe.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may easily ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. No charge for examination of patent applications. Patents taken through Munn & Co. in a special notice, without charge, in the U.S. Patent Office.

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Waste and Poverty.

With regard to waste, which lies at the foundation of nearly all poverty, the working classes have exalted it into a principle of action. An English servant, as a rule, wastes as much of her employer's substance as possible. When she marries and has children she continues to be wasteful in her own home.—London Hospital.

A Queer Branch.

Uncle George—How do you like arithmetic? Little Dick—Pretty well so far, but the teacher says that next week we are to begin learning how to extract roots. Guess he must think we're all going to be dentists.

"Ridicule," says a German critic, "is like a blow with the fist, wit like the prick of a needle, irony like the sting of a thorn and humor the plaster which heals all these wounds."

to the one of thirst and hunger in this world.

FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Pharos and the Circle of young Canada are household words among the boys, girls and young people in thousands of homes throughout Canada and the British Empire. School teachers and parents are also constant readers of the Book Club chats, nature notes, items of interest to boys, and countless letters written by the members of the Circle. The information given is interesting, while the efforts of the young correspondents in preparing their letters are helpful and inspiring. This page of The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer is not only entertaining, but highly beneficial, to its readers. It broadens their outlook, widens their sympathies and increases their knowledge. To get the young people in our homes to identify themselves with an effort of this kind proves a strong incentive in promoting their education and in developing their characters. The Weekly Globe with the Napanee Express, \$1.50 per year.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Quebec and One in Beauport, Que.



All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and dislocations of the womb, leucorrhœa, or perhaps irregularity or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Mlle. Alma Robitaille of 78 rue St. Francois, Quebec, Que., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Overwork and long hours at the office, together with a neglected cold, brought on a

terrible headache.

very serious female trouble until finally I was unable to go to work. I then thought of a friend who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when her health was in the same condition that mine was, and straightway sent out for a bottle. I finished that and took two more before I really began to improve, but after that my recovery was very rapid, and I was soon well and able to go back to work again. I certainly think your medicine for sick women worthy of praise, and am indeed glad to endorse it."

Miss Clara Beaubien of Beauport, Quebec, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"For several years I have suffered with Leucorrhœa, which has been a serious drain on my vitality, sapping my strength and causing severe headaches, bearing down pains and a general worn out feeling, until I really had no desire to live. I tried many medicines, but did not get permanent relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In two months I was very much better and stronger, and in four months I was well, no more disagreeable discharge, no more pain. So I have every reason to praise the Vegetable Compound, and I consider it without equal for the ills of women."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfulfilling cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

GREAT NATIONAL PERIL

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis Draws Lessons From Insurance Exposures.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says: Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text: Think you that those upon whom the tower of Salomō fell were sinners above all those who dwelt in Galilee?—Luke.

For weeks the whole city and country have wakened and slept upon the insurance exposé. Night comes, the day dawns and lo! each new morning discloses some new form of dis-honor and secret misuse of trust funds.

Having recovered from the first shock, conservative business men content themselves with confessing that there has been a shameful wasting of insurance funds. But all those interested in professional ethics understand that the republic has suffered its greatest injury in the lowering of the standards of honor and the influence of an evil example upon the young men of the nation. To the honor of the generation be it said that the people have been slow to believe evil of those directors and have been convinced against their will. At last, however, men sadly acknowledge that Browning's poem on "The Lost Leaders" has meaning.

Names that were but yesterday written high are now written low. He close to the ground and are bespattered with mud. Some who believe that familiarity with evil is injurious to the morals of children and youth can but regret this daily uncovering of evil in the courtroom. What a scene is this that each day witnesses! One group of attorneys coaches a witness in the art of concealment and evasion, showing him how to throw a cloud and fog over

SECRET TRANSACTIONS.

while over against this group stands the legal Sherlock Holmes, running down every scent, prying up the financial boards, pouncing upon the secret as the terrier pounces upon the rat. Little wonder that one of these tortured men thinks that "cross-examination lends a new terror to life."

Some years ago a speculator bought stocks on margin depositing collateral with his broker. The stock went down, the margin was swept away and the collateral sold. A speculator to the core, the man sued the broker, claiming that the collateral belonged to his wife.

When the cross-examiner fronted the man on the witness stand he began by saying, "This collateral belonged either to you or to your wife, did it not?"

"Yes."

"If it belonged to you the broker would lose it; if it belonged to your wife you knew that she would lose it?"

"Certainly," was the answer.

"Now, will you tell the court who you intended to rob in the event of loss—the bank or your wife?"

That question brought the cold sweat out on the brow of the witness. And there have been questions asked in the last few days that have cut both ways, like a two-edged sword, in the legal dueling between one group, determined to conceal things, and the other group of investigators, determined to ferret all things out.

But this upheaval will mean nothing to the morals of the people unless it leads to personal scrutiny and personal searching of heart and

money for the depositors and some for yourself." The law said "No trustee must derive profit from trust funds." Selfishness said: "Oh, the depositors are getting enough; a little slice won't count."

Then came public scrutiny. The representative of the law lighted a candle. Justice went peering through the cellar for the secrets of high finance. And, lo! henceforth neither time nor events nor future fidelity can ever wipe away these black stains.

But this is not a time for recrimination—it is a time for self-scrutiny. Great good can come from this upheaval if all men exalt the standard of personal honor and fidelity. Lord Bacon's conviction for bribery reacted for the whole nation's welfare. Let every youth determine to be more faithful to the trusts committed to him. Let him beware of the double life. Clear away all lies. Build no stubble, hay or wood into the temple of character. If the past holds any error, any wrong against your employer, remember that the pathway of peace is the only way of confession and restitution. Dealing sternly with others, deal first sternly with thyself. The rock-bottom of character is honesty and truth.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 8.

Lesson II. Daniel in the Lions' Den. Golden Text, Psa. 34.7.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

Verse 10. And when Daniel knew that the writing was signed—Certain princes, jealous of the rank and honor accorded to the Hebrew, Daniel, and knowing his fidelity to Jehovah, had laid a plot for his destruction. They requested of the king that he sign a decree "that whosoever (should) ask a petition to any god or man save of (the) king (should) be cast into the den of lions"; and the king, evidently forgetting his favorite Daniel, and his fidelity to Jehovah, was in his extreme vanity persuaded to sign the decree.

Open . . . toward Jerusalem—As every devout Mohammedan to-day still worships at sunrise with his face toward Mecca, so the devout Jew of the exile period worshiped with his face toward Jerusalem, the Holy City and the seat of Jehovah's sanctuary.

11. These men—Those who had persuaded the king to sign the decree.

12. Interdict—A strict prohibition with an attached penalty.

The law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not—Literally, passeth not away. "The writing which is written in the king's name and sealed with the king's ring, may no man reverse" (Esth. 8. 8).

16. Now the king spake and said unto Daniel—Before being cast unto the lions Daniel is summoned before the king, who speaks to him words of encouragement and in the spirit of an apology for bringing this disaster upon him.

Whom thou servest continually—A remarkable tribute to Daniel's fidelity to Jehovah.

HEROES ARE REWARDED

SAVED A DOG AND WON A RICH BRIDE.

Young Man Received \$10,000 For Rescuing a Girl and Then Married Her.

That the holiday season is not without its heroes and heroines goes without saying, for bravery will show itself whenever danger threatens, either at holiday or any other time.

And those who exhibit it do not always go unrewarded, for in a number of instances holiday heroes and heroines have reaped rewards of an extremely handsome and valuable character, which have raised them to a position of affluence for the remainder of their days.

A very interesting case in point was that of a young Manchester clerk, who in the course of a holiday in Switzerland risked his life to save the pet dog of a young American lady from being crushed to death by a train on the electric railway up Mount Pilatus.

This display of courage opened a friendship between the girl and the young man which within a week had developed into a warmer feeling. The hero proposed and was accepted, but the damsel's mother objecting, the spirited young lady cabled the state of affairs to her father, a wealthy land-owner in the State of Florida.

"Certainly marry him and bring him home," was the gratifying reply she received, and the mother, seeing it was useless to longer withhold her consent, acquiesced in the engagement and pushed forward arrangements for the wedding, which shortly afterwards took place in England. The bride had an income of \$4,500 a year of her own, and expectations of a much larger fortune later on, so the young man proved.

DECIDEDLY LUCKY.

If a girl will bestow her hand and heart on a hero for saving her dog's life, it can scarcely be surprising if she does as much when the life saved is her own. While bathing in the sea at a pleasure resort in Rhode Island, Miss Pattie Ashmore, the daughter of a rich New Yorker, got out of her depth and found herself in imminent danger of drowning.

Her cries brought a young fellow named Jefferson on the scene, and, seeing her peril, he threw off his jacket and swam out to her assistance. After a desperate struggle he succeeded in getting her safely ashore. The grateful father made the brave rescuer a present of \$10,000; took him into his business, and in the course of a couple of years allowed him to marry the daughter whose life he had saved. The holiday on which thatfeat was performed was undoubtedly the luckiest in the young man's life.

A few years ago a young lady assistant in a Liverpool linen-draper's establishment was spending her holidays in the Isle of Man, when she was instrumental in saving the life of a little boy who had fallen into the sea. The mother, a widow from the neighborhood of Manchester, was most profuse in her thanks, but, beyond taking the name and address of the brave girl who had risked her life for the child's, did nothing at the time to recognize

THE COURAGEOUS ACT.

The young lady was a trifle disappointed at this seeming lack of appreciation; but about eighteen months ago she was astonished to receive a letter from a firm of Manchester solicitors, in which it was intimated that she had been left a legacy of \$4,000 by the mother of the boy she had fished out of the water as above described. A few

YOUNG

FOLKS

THE STORY OF A WEEK.

Little battles thou hast won,
Little masteries achieved,
Little wants with care relieved,
Little words in love expressed,
Little wrongs at once confessed,
Little favors kindly done,
Little trials thou didst not shun,
Little graces meekly worn,
Little slights with patience borne—
These shall crown thy pillow'd head,
Holy light upon thy bed.

A HOME-MADE RAINBOW.

Paul woke up with a vague sense of injury upon him. He felt that he was entitled to a good cry, but for a moment he could not recall the reason. Then he remembered. Mama had gone shopping, and had left him at home with Aunt Emily. He had not cared at all at the time, because he and aunty were drawing pictures, and mama had gone boldly out of the front gate, in her best hat, which is a very different affair from stealing out the back way, disguised in a sunbonnet, and Paul had fallen asleep over a six-legged donkey with ears that reached to his knees.

The atmosphere had appeared so calm and serene, and now a storm burst out of a cloudless sky. At the first sob Aunt Emily's step was heard on the stairs.

Aunt Emily was a kindergarten teacher from the city, who was spending her vacation at Paul's home, and her wiles to entrap little boys into being good were numerous; but on this occasion Paul made up his mind before she entered the room that he would not be cajoled by any of her tricks.

"I'm so glad you woke up, Paul," said aunty. "It is lonesome downstairs."

This was too transparent. Paul opened one eye and looked at her contemptuously. She was good to look at, though, her hair was so shiny and her teeth were so white. "Come on down," she continued, "and finish your donkey. You didn't give him any tail."

"I don't want the old donkey!" wailed Paul. "I want mama."

"Well, mama will be back pretty soon now. Let us go down and build a house for her." But Paul flopped over on his stomach and refused to be comforted.

"I wish I knew of some little boy who would play horse with me," said Aunt Emily, plaintively. "I haven't been a horse for three days." The cries continued unabated. "Come on, honey, and I'll show you the things in my trunk."

Wonderful things came out of Aunt Emily's trunk, and Paul had often longed to see the entire contents; but aunty believed in husbanding her resources.

Even this offer proved unavailing. The noise had not diminished in volume, but the quality had changed somewhat. It evidently required an effort to keep it going.

"My, O my!" said Aunt Emily. "It sounds like a thunder-storm."

The noise dropped a few notes lower, and presently a distinct rumble was heard. He and aunty had raised lots of thunder-storms.

Suddenly Aunt Emily had an inspiration.

"Paul," she said, solemnly, "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll promise to not cry any more till mama comes, we'll play that this has been a thunder-storm, and I'll make a rainbow."

Paul opened his eyes. Aunt Emily certainly did wonderful things, but this was drawing strongly on his

real things, and the other group of investigators, determined to ferret all things out.

But this upheaval will mean nothing to the morals of the people unless it leads to personal scrutiny and personal searching of heart and testing of motives.

Think you that these insurance directors are sinners above all who dwell in New York? What about the beef men, now convicted and fined for secret rebates in Chicago? What about the Iowa judges, not to mention the judges of other states—judges who ride on passes and occasionally have the use of private cars? One western judge recently gave a decision against the railroad, and he was promptly requested to return his "mileage" for his family.

And here is the new volume of impressions of America by a foreign traveler. He tells us that graft is in danger of becoming universal; that he paid for his meal, but the waiter would not serve him.

WITHOUT A TIP:

that when he asked to have his trunks meet him at the station an hour later the baggageman thought it was impossible to get there unless he had an extra fee; he bought his sleeper ticket, and found that it had been sold a second time to someone who had paid a fee rather than sit up. This man either exaggerated the facts or had a very peculiar experience. Some of us have traveled over the country for years and never discovered this state of things.

Nevertheless, we need to deal sternly with ourselves and confess that things are bad enough. The lesson of the hour for every man is the importance of lighting the candle, searching out the garret and cellar of his being for hidden thoughts, secret sins. Blaming certain public men, every individual should reflect that those upon whom fall the bolt of popular indignation are not sinners above all they that dwell in the city.

Long ago our city outlawed close plumbing. Now along comes Mr. Hughes and Mr. Jerome advocating open plumbing insurance. This investigation has developed a multitude of practical problems for young men.

Just how grievous and perilous some of these questions are is illustrated by a letter from a young clerk, writing from New York. He says that he works for a certain large firm, that his hours are not long—from 9 to 6 o'clock—but, while young, he has a large family and a small salary. But the heart of his letter is this: He is doing some work on the outside for one of the competitors of his own house. Now, he asks for some standard of professional ethics as to the reception of a competitor's fee.

Twenty years ago no clerk could seriously have asked such a question. Plainly, no man can serve two masters, either in morals, or in commerce. The rest of every fee is this: "Am I willing to have my employers know the full story?"

THIS RULE ALONE IS SAFE.

Let your employer pass on the thing in hand. He has bought your time and your ability. If you do outside work, do it for a firm not in your own line of business. For yesterday and to-morrow and to-morrow it ever was and will be wrong to sell one's time and ability to one firm and secretly be conserving the interests of the employer's competitor.

This is the whole lesson of this insurance investigation. These directors, as trustees, pledged themselves to conserve the funds through wise investments of estates of widows and orphans, and to make these investments solely in the interest of those who trusted them. Then came the devil unto them, saying: "Invest the funds so as to make some

more."

the lions Daniel is summoned before the king, who speaks to him words of encouragement and in the spirit of an apology for bringing this disaster upon him.

Whom thou servest continually—A remarkable tribute to Daniel's fidelity to Jehovah.

He will deliver thee—The expression of a hope rather than a positive conviction on the part of Darius.

17. The den—This was probably part of an artificial structure and was apparently, at least in part, underground.

Signet—Seals and signets are common among Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, and other ancient peoples. "The signet of Darius Hystaspis represented the king as engaged in a lion hunt."—Rawlinson.

18. Instruments of music—The real meaning of the word so translated is not known. The root from which it is derived in Hebrew signifies to thrust, to overthrow, and in Arabic it means to spread or to spread out. Translators and commentators conjecture the meaning which to them seems suitable to the context.

19. Very early in the morning—in haste—Indicating the intense anxiety of Darius in regard to the possible and even probable fate of Daniel. This anxiety seems to prove that his words to Daniel in verse 16, "Thy God—will deliver thee," were a hope rather than a strong conviction.

20. With a lamentable voice—Literally, a pained voice, betraying the anxiety which he felt.

O Daniel, servant of the living God—It seems evident that the example of Daniel's fidelity had made a strong impression upon Darius, with whom the question now was a question of the actual power of this God whom Daniel served so faithfully.

21. O King, live forever—The standing formula with which Daniel addressed the king (comp. Dan. 3, 9; 5, 10; 6, 6). The fact that Daniel answered at all was proof that he still lived. No further word was really necessary.

22. His angel—Literally, his messenger, that is, his ministering servant (comp. Gen. 24, 7, 40; Exod. 33, 2; Num. 20, 16).

Before him innocence was found in me; and also before thee—This innocence had now been amply vindicated, and Darius was more than ready to credit the vindication.

23. Because he had trusted in his God—Who through faith . . . obtained the promises, stopped the mouths of lions" (Heb. 11, 33).

The remainder of the story is told in verse 24-28, which should be read in connection with the lesson text, as should also the part of the chapter preceding the text. Darius's vengeance upon the men who had maliciously accused Daniel was most severe, though in perfect harmony with the sense of justice of the time. In judging the details of any narrative of antiquity we must endeavor to first place ourselves mentally in the situation and environment of the times and peoples concerning whom the narrative informs us.

ONE-TOED WOMEN.

Everybody has heard of the small feet of the ladies of China. But it is not so generally known that they commonly have but one toe. This is, however, the fact. The great toe of the females of the first rank, and of some of the inferior classes also, is the only one left to act with any freedom; the rest are doubled down under the foot in their tenderest infancy, and retained by compresses and tight bandages till they unite with and are buried in the sole.

PRETTY SOUR.

Balty Moore—"Is Miss Utaplace as sour as she looks?"

Calvert, Jr.—"Sour. Why, if that girl were to look at the sky on a clear night she'd curdle the milky way."

preciation; but about eighteen months ago she was astonished to receive a letter from a firm of Manchester solicitors, in which it was intimated that she had been left a legacy of \$4,000 by the mother of the boy she had fished out of the water as above described. A few days later she received the money, which enabled her to marry, the honeymoon appropriately being spent where the legacy was earned.

Five dollars a week for life is a nice little income to be picked up on a holiday. While spending his holidays at Blackpool a youth named Wilson was lucky enough to save the little daughter of a Belfast visitor from being run over in the street by a heavy vehicle, the horse attached to which had bolted. He nearly lost his life in the effort, for stumbling as he snatched up the infant, the wheels would have passed over him if he had not had the presence of mind to roll out of the way.

The parents of the saved child felt so grateful to the young rescuer that they decided to pay him \$5 a week.

AS LONG AS HE LIVED.

Some years ago the three children of a Bristol widower were spending their holidays at Brighton in charge of a young lady governess. One night the boarding-house at which they were staying took fire, and there was grave danger of the occupants being burnt to death. Quite regardless of her own safety the governess calmly proceeded to get her young charges out of danger, and not until they had been removed to a place of safety did she think of herself. She was rather badly burnt about the hands and face in the course of rescuing the children, and was laid up with a severe illness afterwards as one of the results. Her employer was so much struck by her courage, and so grateful to her for saving his children, that he presented her with the sum of \$5,000, and eventually married her.—London Tit-Bits.

EMPERESS OF CHINA'S CAR.

Has Been Shipped to Pekin From Antwerp.

The new parlor car which the Empress Dowager of China ordered in France some months ago for the use of herself and the high mandarins of her suite in their journeys through the country has been completed and shipped at Antwerp for delivery in Pekin. The car is longer than the ordinary European railway carriage, and it has at both ends platforms like our eares, fenced in with forged ornamental iron railings.

It is divided into six compartments. First of all come two drawing room cases fitted with divans covered with pale blue silk. These are designed for the attendants of the Empress, and next to them comes the sitting and dining room of Tsi An herself, which takes up the whole width of the car and receives its light through six great panels of glass reaching from floor to roof.

The ceiling is covered with pictures and about the great oak table in the middle are fastened six broad and comfortable armchairs. At both ends of the saloon are wide divans which can be turned into beds when occasion requires. At night light is provided by an electric cluster, the light hanging from the middle of the ceiling.

The coquettish dressing room opening into the saloon is beautifully fitted up in modern style. An office and kitchen complete the layout of the imperial car, which it is said the Empress was persuaded to have built as the safest means of traveling. Her prejudices were only overcome after she had been made the victim of an attempted assassination as she was riding in her litter.

tell you what I'll do. If you'll promise to not cry any more till mama comes, we'll play that this has been a thunder-storm, and I'll make a rainbow."

Paul opened his eyes. Aunt Emily certainly did wonderful things, but this was drawing strongly on his credulity.

"You can't make a rainbow," he said, doubtfully.

"Yes, I can," she asserted.

Paul slid reluctantly off the bed. Anyway, he had brought the terms of his surrender rather high.

"Ye-es," he said. "But," he added, threateningly, "if you don't make a really one I'll cry till mama comes."

Out on the lawn Aunt Emily turned on the water and picked up the garden hose. Then, with Paul at her side, she turned until the sun's rays fell obliquely through the spray and a miniature rainbow, in all its rosy glory, sprang into view. Paul gazed in awe for a minute. Then he whispered, "Aunt Emily, can you make moons and stars and things?"

WHAT THE TOWEL SAID.

The front door stood open, and through it came a little breeze, a sweet breath of honeysuckle and clover. It brought the sound of merry voices, for school was out, and the little folks were on their way home.

Dick came rushing in and threw his arms about his mother as he met her in the hall.

"Now, run up and wash your hands, Dickie boy," said mother, "and brush your hair."

"Oh, why do I have to? I'm clean enough," said Dick, crossly, looking at his hands.

Mother caught them, as he tried to put them behind his back, and Dick couldn't help laughing as she sang:

"Oh, where are the ten little, clean little men,
To lunch with me to-day?"

"I really didn't know they were so dirty, mother," Dick said, when he came downstairs again. "They are all gentlemen, though, and have put on their clean coats to take lunch with the ladies."

Mother and Dottie laughed, and so did little Madge.

When mother tucked Dick in bed that night, she said:

"Dick, I have given you a clean towel, and please don't let your little men leave any advertisement on this one."

"Why, mother, what do you mean? How can they? What kind of an advertisement?"

"Well," explained mother, "after you had dressed for dinner to-day I saw something that wasn't English on your towel, and yet I could read it very plainly. It said, 'Dick's hands are clean; I did it.' I'll bring it in and see if you don't think that is what it says."

Dick thought very hard, and when mother came back holding up the towel for him to see, a little smile came creeping out of the corners of his mouth, for one end of the towel was very dirty.

"Mother, dear," exclaimed Dick, "my little men made a mistake and put their coats in the wrong place when they were coming to dinner with you. I'll see to it that they don't do it again." And he snuggled down into the pillow with a happy little chuckle as mother kissed him good-night.

DIFFERENT.

Green—"I understand you said it was an ignorant upstart. Is it true?"

Brown—"No; I merely said that you knew the least on the most subjects of any man of my acquaintance."

GEN. BULLER HONORED.

The People of Devon Recognize His Services.

A colossal equestrian statue of General Sir Redvers Buller, subscribed for by 50,000 admirers, was unveiled at Exeter recently by Lord Ebrington, Lord Lieutenant of the county. Great crowds from all parts of the West country thronged the streets, and a general holiday was observed. General Buller received an ovation from the people.

Speaking subsequently at a public luncheon, Sir Redvers Buller said that from his own standpoint he was but a fly on the wheel of the chariot of State, and whether it was his good fortune to remain till by the effluxion of time the wheel in its revolution crushed him, out, or whether he was swept off by the duster of the hand of fate, he hoped as long as he was in being he should be able to say—as he could truly do that day—according to his lights he had done his level best. (Cheers.)

It was his privilege and his joy in the South African campaign to command a large number of men from these islands, and it was their fortune to be opposed by the best part of the troops of the enemy, who throughout the time were commanded by their Commandant-General. The force he (General Buller) was connected with pursued that army from Ladysmith to Pilgrims' Rest, in the north of the Transvaal. They pursued them with certain checks, but they never had a set back, and in the end—in a part of the country as difficult as any that had ever been manœuvred in by an organized army—they entered a store kept by a German within five minutes of the time that the Commandant-General of the enemy's forces had quitted it. The storekeeper told him that as General Botha got up to leave he said to him, "Are you not going to fight?" Botha replied:

"No, I am not going to fight. Four times I have rested in a position that looked impregnable. By great labor I have made it as I thought absolutely impregnable, and each time those confounded soldiers of Buller's, carrying loads on their backs, have walked over it as though it was a plain and simple land. I will never stand against them again." "And," added Sir Redvers Buller, "he never did."

Lord Wolseley, in a letter regretting his inability to attend, wrote:

"It is always pleasant to take part in any function intended to do honor to a distinguished soldier or sailor who has served his Sovereign well, but when the man so honored, as in the present instance, is an old friend and most valued comrade, beside whom I have often stood in what

soldiers in their fighting language so aptly describe as 'tight places,' then the event appeals to my heart with all the greater force.

"From my heart I congratulate Sir Redvers Buller upon being so justly appreciated in this his own loved country, as well as he always has been in the army, where I had the privilege of serving with him for many years. This statue will remind future generations of Western men of the brilliant services performed by Devonshire's most illustrious son of this period."

Lord Methuen, in a speech at the luncheon, said he was glad to pay his tribute of respect to one of the finest soldiers they had in the army during his, the speaker's time.

SAVING FOR COMFORT.

A Bank Account Never Passes One By in Time of Adversity.

There is a whole lot of comfort in saving. Sometimes the actual refraining from spending may be uncomfortable; but comfort comes immediately after the decision is made not to part with the cash.

A Desperate Wooing.

I.

"My dear Eva," said Mrs. Severn, the wife of Canon Severn, Vicar of St. Margaret-in-the-West, "you are nearly twenty years of age and fairly well educated for the heathen, and you positively must not do that. It is most—"

"Oh, I know what you are going to say, mother," interrupted Eva, with an expression flowing into ripples. "You are going to say that I am most improper and most unladylike and most undignified, and all the rest of it, just because I am sitting on a chair arm, and twirling my—well, say my pretty little buckled shoes, for lack of something better to do. Tyranny, thy name is mother!"

"Marry me off, mother," continued Eva, with a wry look. "Marriage is the common fate of the Severns. Dora and Phyllis and Vicki and Gladys are all married and all tamed. If I am the last of the heathen, you'll own I am not the first of the savages."

Canon Severn, who had been disturbed in his afternoon nap, had entered the room unobserved, and now stood at the door.

"Who's trying to destroy the foundations of the vicarage now?" he inquired, with uplifted brows.

"Only me, father," said Eva, imperturbably, with the spirit of mischief still in her eyes.

"Yes, only Eva," echoed Mrs. Severn, shrugging her shoulders. "Is there no conversion for the heathen, Septimus?"

The vicar raised his hands.

"I fear not," he answered quizzically, "unless Lord Eggremont, who calls rather often, I observe—"

Eva's cheeks flushed—flushed and faded to white.

"I've noticed Lord Eggremont about, too," she said, in a changed voice, "and—and if he disturbs you at your sermons, why, there's a way out at the vicarage, just as there's a way in. And there are two doors—the back and the front. You could give Lord Eggremont his choice."

With a nervous little laugh, Eva pushed open the French window, and ran lightly towards a handsome colonnade, stretched out upon the lawn.

On a morning in June, the curate called at the vicarage to request Eva's assistance at a coming concert.

"Oh, if it's a song and a piano-forte solo you want," said her mother. "I dare say she will make the usual noise for you. But there she is, jumping about the lawn with the dog. You'd better go to her. I think."

St. John did not need a second invitation when it was put in that way, even though it was leading him into temptation. He loved Eva. That was the plain, unvarnished truth, as he acknowledged it to his conscience, though he had sealed up his love in his heart as a sacred thing. He was not lacking in courage, but he felt he would be unworthy of Eva's frank friendliness if he put himself in the position of a traitor to Eggremont.

Eva saw St. John descending the steps which led from the drawing-room to the lawn. Her boisterous gambols with the dog suddenly ceased. A crimson flush, deep almost as the carnations bedded out at her feet, came into her cheeks.

"Good afternoon, Miss Severn," said Eggremont. He did not even look at St. John, and ignored the outstretched hand.

"I had no idea," he went on, trying to smile, "that you were engaged so pleasantly, when your mother sent me out to you."

Eva did not offer her hand. The flash which leapt from her eyes at Eggremont was like a flame.

"You do not notice Mr. St. John, Lord Eggremont," said Eva, in a tone which nipped Eggremont's ears like a frost.

"I do not perceive Mr. St. John!" he remarked tartly.

"Then I do not see Lord Eggremont!" was Eva's quick response. "Will you be so good as to return to the house and tell my mother I am unable to receive you?"

In his fierce, unreasoning jealousy, the impulse came to Eggremont to strike the curate across the face. He restrained himself with difficulty.

"Miss Severn," he cried, gripping his hand upon her arm—and the grip was so fierce that it made her wince with pain—"I came to—"

Whatever it was he had come to say, Eva utterly disliked this man now, and was determined not to listen.

"How dare you do that, Lord Eggremont!" she demanded, her face as white as his own, though it was made strangely beautiful by her blazing eyes.

"Miss Severn," said St. John, quietly, his hat in his hand, his face quivering with his emotion. "I love you! Will you be my wife?"

It was a courageous thing to say at such a time. It swept all conversations aside in a breath. If Eva's answer was what he hoped, it would give him the right, on the instant, to protect her from importunities which, with the scales from his eyes, he saw she resented. His only motive was to protect her from insult and from pain.

"I love you, and have always loved you," Eva answered, with the anger in her eyes suddenly changed to melting softness, "and I will be your wife. You have made me very, very happy."

"Take my arm, Eva, if you please," replied St. John. And Eva laid a white hand tremblingly on his arm. The thrill of the touch vibrated through him like a rapture. "Now, Lord Eggremont," he went on, with set face, "this lady is my affianced wife. What do you want to say to her?"

Eggremont glared at the curate. He was livid, with great eyes strained and staring. He seemed to be stricken dumb. For a moment he stood, the fingers of his hands working together convulsively. Then, without a word, he turned away rapidly, crossed the lawn, and vanished by a back entrance.

Two months later large numbers of people were moving towards St. Margaret's, where the wedding of Eva and St. John had been arranged to take place. Great interest was taken in the wedding, for it was an open secret that Eva had thrown over Lord Eggremont for the curate. Irresponsible gossips whispered that it was because she had discovered insanity in his family, but the gossips merely jumped to this conclusion from the fact that Eggremont had developed a mania for dressing himself up in all sorts of disguises. He had not been seen for five or six weeks, however, and there were rumors that he had gone abroad for his health.

There was the usual crowd round the gates of the church as St. John stepped out of the carriage and walked along the gravel path to the church.

He had almost reached the doors, when a man in clerical attire sprang out of the crowd on the left of the

HEALTH

HOW TO SLEEP AND WHEN.

The following brief quotations are from "Sleep and its Regulation," by Dr. J. Madison Taylor:

During childhood and exhaustive states too much sleep is rarely possible. For those in full tide of vigor too much sleep is often distinctly hurtful.

The action of narcotics presents none of the characteristics of normal sleep except the temporary arrest of consciousness, hence narcotics is not true sleep.

The best position to assume in sleep to invite the least disturbance of the functions of the great organs is on the abdomen, or nearly so.

Many obscure forms of digestive and circulatory disorders may have been initiated in infancy through lying too long on the back.

To secure the most perfect repose the temperature of all parts should be equalized before retiring. Cold feet induce delay in securing sleep, and it is then shallow when attained.

It is most unwise to overfill the stomach before retiring; this disturbs sleep almost as much as hunger, but moderate eating before sleeping is not hurtful, and is often salutary.

Body clothing at night should be loose, not dense, permitting the ready passage of air, never of wool next to the skin.

Bed clothing should not be too close of texture, blankets being preferable to dense "comfortables," and not "tucked in" too closely. Air should be allowed to pass occasionally under the sides at least as one turns about more or less freely.

Early rising is a salutary custom, especially when the day comes early, not otherwise.

More sleep is required in winter than in summer. The best sleep is had during the hours of darkness.

The sleeping room should be cool, abundant air being always admitted. This should not be interpreted to mean that room may safely remain intensely cold.

In the modern treatment of tuberculosis fresh air is recognized to be imperatively needed all day and all night. Artificial heat can, and should, be supplied along with the fresh air, till the temperature of the room be at or near 50 or 60 degrees Fahrenheit, for some even 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

CONSTIPATION.

It would be difficult to mention one of the so-called minor ills, or slight deviations from health, which is productive of greater harm than constipation. Physicians have come to recognize in recent years that one of the most potent factors in the causation, not only of discomfort, but of confirmed invalidism, is what they call autointoxication, or self-poisoning of the system by the waste materials of the body which ought to be cast out by way of the intestines.

Various nervous diseases, periodical headache, dyspepsia, skin diseases, ill temper, mental dulness, and even insanity are some of the morbid conditions attributable at times to this absorption of poisonous matter from the stagnant contents of the bowels.

Constipation is a relative term and it is not easy to define it in a manner applicable to all cases, for some persons have normally two or

saving. Sometimes the actual restraining from spending may be uncomfortable; but comfort comes immediately after the decision is reached not to part with the cash, but to put it with the fund that is accumulating. It is the same comforting satisfaction that is produced when one puts aside temptation of any sort. The first experience is a revelation to anyone; and, to the right-thinking individual, the comfort derived from it makes one want to repeat the operation.

There is no one so poor, but that they can get this sort of comfort—a comfort that is comforting to body, mind and spirit. Yet the comfort derived from the saving of each small part of an accumulation, is but a mere fraction of the comfort derived from the knowledge that there is somewhere a fund that may be drawn upon in an emergency. No matter what the catastrophe may be, the money that has been saved is bound to be the best and most comforting friend in time of need.

A bank account never passes one by in time of adversity. Savings never express verbal sympathy, and do nothing more. Money held in reserve never uses one for a "good thing," and then forgets the benefactor. Cash laid away for future use never costs anything; it always makes one comfortable.

Savings, carefully placed where they draw the largest interest compatible with safety, are ever ready to aid the saver in times of need. Without effort on his part they grow and flourish like the green bay tree. They work while one sleeps, and grow and multiply like a Mormon family. They command the respect of all so-called friends, and in the course of time may even obtain the chance, so long sought, of placing their owner on that highroad that leads to lasting prosperity. In short, they are an ever-present comfort in time of trouble, and the most comforting source of satisfaction, not only through active life, but especially in old age.

STABLES IN A TREE.

In the Bahama Islands there flourishes a tree the roots of which attain to enormous proportions, often reaching to a height of 15 feet or 20 feet above the surface of the earth, spreading in all directions, as well, in order to obtain sustenance and give support to the trunk and branches. On the tree grow innumerable balls of silky cotton, presenting an almost fairy-like appearance as they glisten in the sunlight. They are in great demand for stuffing pillows, being soft as down. The spaces formed by the roots are often quite as large as fair-sized rooms, and, if roofed over, one tree would form a commodious dwelling-place for a family; in fact, it would be infinitely superior to the average native hut. Holes could be cut in the roots to allow of internal communication. Up to the present, however, the natives have not utilized them as houses, though they are frequently in request as stables for horses.

room to the lawn. Her boisterous gambols with the dog suddenly ceased. A crimson flush, deep almost as the carnations bedded out at her feet, came into her cheeks. Her eyes sparkled with soft lights.

She could feel her heart beating rapidly as she turned to meet him. St. John, on his part, was conscious of a strange commotion in his blood, as the space between himself and Eva lessened.

Presently he was lifting his hat to her, and telling her why he had come and what he wished.

"Oh," she said, at last, looking down and stroking the dog's head, "I am always glad to help, and—and you need never make a fuss about asking me. Come and look at the roses, will you? You haven't seen them for a fortnight. They're very beautiful now."

The invitation came from her lips very softly, and lured by music grateful to his ears, he accompanied her across the lawn. Love thrilled in his heart. He condemned it to silence on his lips. His joy, in consequence, was so rapidly becoming his pain that he had the sense of positive relief when, looking up an instant from his companion as she plucked a rose to put in her belt, he saw Eggremont coming towards them.

"Lord Eggremont!" he exclaimed, in a hushed voice.

"Lord Eggremont?" Eva repeated, pale to the lips. Then she drew herself up with a frigid grace until she seemed to St. John to have become almost statuesque.

"Perhaps I had better go?" he questioned quickly.

"Don't go," she replied. Her eyes pleaded. They glowed upon him. He thought he had never seen them more beautiful.

"Do you not want me to go?" he asked, answering her eyes rather than her words.

"No," she replied. "Please stay. I—I shall think it kind of you."

II.

By this time Eggremont was half way across the lawn. Seeing the curate and Eva together, he paused for an instant, biting his lip. He was half in mind to turn back. He began to ask himself why Mrs. Severn had sent him to her. Surely she knew Eva was with the curate? Did she know?

The question made him gasp. The thought flashed upon him that their meetings, at the far end of the lawn, shaded as they were almost from sight of the vicarage windows by the rose-trees, was somehow clandestine, or, at all events, irregular, and not in accord with the wishes of the vicar or Mrs. Severn; whereas everything was explained by the fact that, in sending Lord Eggremont out, Mrs. Severn had forgotten all about the curate.

Eggremont's blood boiled with resentment. He regarded the presence of St. John as an outrage personal to himself. Prudence whispered to him to return to the house. Pride and arrogance drove him forward. He approached them stiffly.

St. John lifted his hat and held out his hand.

walked along the gravel path to the church.

He had almost reached the doors, when a man in clerical attire sprang out of the crowd on the left of the path, and, with a wild shout, seized St. John by the throat and dealt him two heavy blows on the head with a bludgeon. St. John reeled forward two or three paces, and then fell like a log at the church steps.

The whole incident had happened so quickly that St. John had fallen before the crowd lining the path had time to realize what had happened. When they did realize it, two or three people flung themselves upon the man, and after a few minutes of ineffectual struggle, he was secured. Then it was that the startled cry went up: "Lord Eggremont! Lord Eggremont!"

"Ha, ha, ha! There will be no wedding to-day, Mr. Curate!" the madman laughed insanely. "The ladies and gentlemen can all go back home! She belonged to me, she did and you stole her! Ha, ha! She is not for you, Mr. Curate—not for you!"

Screeching and laughing in turns, Eggremont was borne away, and, meanwhile, St. John, unconscious and bleeding, was carried to the hospital by gentle hands.

Eva went to the bed where her lover lay with his head swathed in bandages. For a moment the sight caused her so much anguish that she with difficulty restrained herself from crying out. But when she saw that the face on the pillow smiled up at her she was steadied to her ordeal.

"How long? How long?" Eva asked the doctor eagerly, in the ante-room.

"In about a fortnight, I hope, we shall be able to give him back to you again," he said; "and then you must take him away out of England and make a strong man of him."

"And can I come and see him tomorrow, and every day, till he is better?"

"Yes, if you will be as brave as you have been to-day," replied the doctor.

"Oh, I will! I promise, for his sake and my own!" Eva answered.

And the doctor saw gratitude alight in her eyes.—London Answers.

WHY HE GOT OFF.

At a guard mounting parade of one of the line regiments the officer inspecting noticed that one of the men did not have the backs of his boots polished up to the regulation brightness.

"What do you mean by appearing on parade in dirty boots?" he sternly asked the delinquent.

Tommy looked down in innocent surprise at his toes.

"Look behind!" cried the officer.

"A good soldier never looks behind him, sir," was the prompt and witty reply.

Needless to say Tommy was let off that time.

tents of the bowels.

Constipation is a relative term, and it is not easy to define it in a manner applicable to all cases, for some persons have normally two or more movements every day, while others have but one every other day, but the average man in a condition of health goes to the closet once a day. This variation depends in part upon the amount and character of the food. Large eaters and those who live principally upon vegetables and fruits containing much fibrous or woody material will normally have a greater bulk of waste matter than small eaters, or those whose diet consists chiefly of meat or starchy foods.

A sluggish state of the bowels may depend upon deficient action of the liver or upon a muscular weakness of the intestinal walls—especially of the lower bowel, or rectum, the office of which is the final discharge of the effete material.

The inactivity of the liver may be due to various causes, but it, as well as the torpidity of the intestinal muscles, is most commonly the result of unhygienic living—insufficient exercise, living in overheated and stuffy rooms, irregularity in meals, want of sleep, worry, and, above all, neglect to obey promptly the call of nature.

Often the clothing is at fault. It may restrict the normal movement of abdominal respiration which, if free, exerts a sort of natural massage on the intestines and facilitates the onward movement of their contents.

Another frequent cause of chronic constipation is the injudicious use of laxative medicines, which overstimulate the intestinal muscles and, after the immediate effect has passed away, leave them more exhausted and weaker than before.

FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE.

How much better it would be, certainly in the interests of their children, if parents, and mothers especially, realized more than they appear to do the importance of fresh air and sunshine. Children should live out of doors, they ought to be brought up in the fresh air and sunshine. Without it they droop, and die, for "life is a sun child," and its beginnings cannot thrive deprived of its native element. In childhood the foundation is laid for mature life. Pale, delicate, hothouse children, when brought up in the heated atmosphere of the luxurious modern home, have no stamina for the future. A robust, hardy child, secured by plenty of outdoor life, even in cold weather, simple nourishing food at regular hours, without meat, cake, pastry, or sweets, clothing that permits of perfect freedom in the making of mud pies and other childish delights, besides the early to bed of the old nursery rhyme, would help to lessen the terrible mortality among children, and ensure to them some backbone for the needs of adult life.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.

"Now, Miss Caustique," said young Borem, who had dropped in to spend the evening, "pray do not put yourself out on my account. Just act as if I were not here."

"Thank you, Mr. Borem," she replied. "I will do as you suggest and proceed to enjoy myself."

WOOD FOR PENCILS.

The amount of wood which is used every year for the manufacture of pencils is almost incredible. Nearly 4,000 acres of cedar trees are cut down annually for this purpose alone, and of these 2,000 acres are in Florida. In Bavaria alone there are some forty pencil factories.



THE DANGER OF ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Ontario—The market is steady at 74c to 75c for No. 2 red and white, at outside points, with white 1¢ higher. Goose and spring are 67c to 68c.

Flour—Ontario quiet at 88, buyers' bags for 90 per cent. patents for export. Manitoba, 85 to 85.20 for first patents, \$4.70 to \$4.90 for second patents, and \$4.60 to \$4.80 for strong bakers'.

Milled—Ontario—Bran, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton for car lots on track outside; shorts, \$16 to \$17.50. Manitoba, \$16 to \$17 for bran and \$19 to \$20 for shorts at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—Firm at 30c for No. 2 outside.

Barley—Firm; 4¢c for No. 2, 4¢c for No. 3 extra, and 4¢c for No. 3 at outside points.

Rye—Firm at 58¢c to 59¢c outside.

Peas—Firm at 67¢c to 68¢c outside for No. 2.

Corn—Dull; American 61¢c for No. 3 yellow and 61¢c for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Rolled Oats—\$4.75 for barrels in car lots on track here, and \$4.50 for bags; 25¢c more for broken lots here and 40¢c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The trade is without feature, and prices are quoted steady. Creamery, prints 22¢c 23¢c do solids 21¢c 21½¢c Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 19¢c 20¢c do medium 17¢c 18¢c do tubs, good to choice 17¢c 18¢c do inferior 15¢c 16¢c

Cheese—Quotations are 11½¢c to 12¢c.

Eggs—Prices hold unchanged here at 18¢c to 19¢c.

Poultry—Fat hens, 7¢c to 8¢c; thin, 6¢c to 7¢c; fat chickens, 9¢c to 10¢c; 7¢c to 8¢c; ducks, 8¢c, all live weight.

Potatoes—At 60¢c to 65¢c per bag on track here.

Baled Hay—\$7.50 to \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$6 for No. 2 in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—8¢c per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, \$5 to \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.70 to \$4.80; winter wheat, \$4.65 to \$4.75; straight rollers, \$4.30 to \$4.40, and in bags, \$2 to \$2.10.

Milled—Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton. Ontario bran in bulk, \$15 to \$15.50; shorts, \$20 to \$20.50; milled mouille, \$21 to \$22 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Steady under a fair demand at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per bag.

Cornmeal—Steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, mixed, \$6.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.25 per ton in carloads.

Cheese—There is a wide range in prices, local dealers quoting from 11½¢c to 11½¢c for Ontario, and 11c to 11½¢c for Quebec makes.

Butter—Holders are asking from 23¢c to 23¢c for choice creamery and 22¢c to 22½¢c for undergrades.

Eggs—Good local demand at 18¢c to 18½¢c for straight receipts, and 22¢c to 22½¢c for selected goods.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Oct. 3.—Flour—Steady; fair demand. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, 90¢c; Winter—Strong; No. 2 red, 85¢c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 59¢c; No. 2 corn, 58¢c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 32¢c; No. 2 mixed, 30¢c. Barley—Firm, Western, 43 to 48¢c. Rye—Flight offerings; No. 1 quoted at 70¢c. Canal freights—Steady.

400 feet, and in four seconds more it was nearly 2,000 feet high. Then wreckage rose, immense fragments of iron soaring aloft hundreds of feet. The total duration of the ascent was 85 seconds. The whole body of water in the canal for a distance of about 200 linear yards was apparently lifted and thrown over the banks and spread over a mile of the country, depositing thousands of dead fish. The vegetation in that section was destroyed. Much of the wreckage fell on the railway. Subsequent investigation showed that 600 feet of the east bank of the canal was destroyed. The west bank was not injured. The telegraph and telephone lines were leveled. The greater part of the steamer vanished, but part of her stern remains. It may possibly be necessary to blow this up.

SOUTHERN SEA PERILS.

Crews of Trading Schooners Murdered by Cannibals.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The steamer *Miowera* has brought news of the murder of Captain Finlayson, of a trading schooner, by natives of the Solomon group. He was hacked to pieces with hatchets. The natives tried to sail away with the schooner, but the captain of another trading schooner captured them.

A punative expedition from a French warship was attacked by the natives of Mallico Island. A marine gunner was killed. The sailors burned the native village and killed four natives. They captured the native murderers of Capt. Pentecost and the crew of the trader Petrel.

Details of the butchery of the Petrel's crew are revolting. Captain Pentecost was tied to a tree and transfixed with spears. While still conscious, he was thrown to the sharks, the natives dancing while his body was being torn to pieces. The natives have been holding cannibal feasts.

A disastrous typhoon and tidal wave in the Marshal group recently caused the loss of 120 lives. A wave nearly six feet high swept the islands.

BASUTO RISING FEARED.

Flying Force of British Despatched From Pretoria.

A despatch from London says: It is stated that a flying force left Pretoria on Sept. 26th for the border of Basutoland. Since the death of Lerothodi, the paramount chief, and the report of the last German defeat in South-west Africa, the Basutos have been restless, and a warlike feeling has been simmering, ready to burst out at any moment.

Young chiefs are traversing the country stirring up a sort of holy war, that is aimed more at the Boers than the British. It is alleged that the British resident at Maseru has urgently appealed to the High Commissioner to arm the farmers living on the borders. The Boers there are persistently asking permission to carry rifles. The Pondoos are also reported to be restless and anxious to join the Basutos. The story includes a statement that Great Britain is being asked to send more troops.

Nothing official on the subject is given out.

OIL IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Remarkable Discovery Made at Brockville.

A despatch from Brockville says: About six weeks ago a man observed while fishing in the river at the east end of Brockville that the surface of the water for a wide stretch was covered with oil, and, following the streak up-stream, made an interesting discovery, about 300 yards

ILLUSTRATION FAIRS.

AT NORTH RENFREW AND SIMCOE EXHIBITIONS.

Provincial Department Is Arranging to Have a Number of Educational Features.

All the agricultural societies in the province have been written to by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies and urged to appoint delegates to attend either the Beachburg exhibition, in North Renfrew, on October 5 and 6, or the Simcoe exhibition in Norfolk County, October 18th and 19th.

These are two of the very best agricultural societies in the Province. They both have splendid grounds and buildings, the equal of any in the Province, and the grounds and buildings are practically all paid for. The annual report of the North Renfrew society for 1904 showed that its buildings are worth \$13,000, its lands \$3,000, total \$16,000, with liabilities of only \$400. The report of the Norfolk Union society showed that its lands are worth \$3,000, its buildings \$6,500, total \$9,500, with a mortgage of only \$600. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging for a convention of agricultural societies in the Province at each of these exhibitions. Reduced rates are being secured over the railroads, particulars of which will be mailed your society later. It is expected that delegates will be able to attend at half rates.

The Department believes that the time is coming when there will be a material reduction in the number of societies in the Province and that instead of holding so many exhibitions, that delegates will be able to attend at half rates.

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FEWER AND LARGER

exhibitions will be held. This will make it possible to arrange the exhibitions into circuits and for the various educational institutions of the country to prepare special exhibits to take from one exhibition to another. To illustrate what can be done in this direction the Department is arranging to have a number of educational features at both of these exhibitions. Delegates who attend will be able to gain full information as to the cost of introducing these features and as to the best methods of conducting them at their exhibitions. The evening of the first day a meeting of the delegates will be held, when an opportunity will be given them to discuss the various features of the exhibition and other matters relating to the management of fairs.

The special features of these exhibi-

tions will include:

1. Demonstrations in the women's department under the direction of Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Ontario Women's Institutes.

2. Live stock judging competitions for farmers' sons.

3. A special exhibit prepared by Mr. F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, illustrating desirable and undesirable types of birds for fattening purposes, showing a model poultry house, fattening crates, packing cases, methods of packing, trap nests, etc., etc.

4. An exhibit of desirable and undesirable types of hogs, with sides of bacon showing injuries caused by the treatment and methods of handling hogs when alive.

5. An exhibit in the fruit department prepared by Mr. Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, illustrating the right and wrong methods of packing fruit, infractions of the Fruit Marks Act, etc. There will also be a special exhibit of desirable and undesirable fruit for the district, fruit from sprayed and unsprayed trees, etc. This part of the exhibit will be in charge of Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experi-

400-MILE MARCH.

Twenty-five Doukhobors Arrested After Great Suffering.

A Winnipeg despatch says: One of the most heartrending pilgrimages in the history of Doukhobor eccentricities has been brought to light by the arrest on Saturday at Canora, a small station on the Canadian Northern Railway, 300 miles northwest of Winnipeg, of twenty-five religious fanatics, who had made a 400-mile trek across the prairies in search of the Redeemer. The agitators of the band started from the Prince Albert district about the end of August and succeeded in gathering strength in the villages of Thunder Hills and Yorkton districts, till the band numbered twenty-five, of whom eighteen were women and children. Sergt. Duncan, of the Mounted Police, at Kamsack, effected the arrest, and the party will be taken back to Prince Albert. The women and children were almost naked, and their pinched faces bore witness to the frightful privations which they had endured in the long tramp. The feet of some of the band were blistered and bleeding, and in the majority of cases they were bound with coarse hempen rope. The police and Government officials are puzzled as to the action to be taken in regard to these people. This band has been wandering over the wild country of the North practically unknown to the officers of the law, and it is remarkable that they survived the hardships of the march.

ON THE MAIN LINE.

Manager Hays Opens the G. T. R. to Brantford.

A Brantford despatch says: "We're on the railway map at last!" was the slogan with which the citizens of Brantford greeted the coming of the first passenger train on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway on Saturday. It was an event that had long been desired, and when the consummation was at last realized it was fit and proper that the people should give themselves over to rejoicing.

The celebration here on Saturday afternoon to mark the passing of Brantford from the branch-line stage of transportation to the unfettered glory of the main line was joyous and infectious. Old and young participated in it with hearty good-will and even the rosy-cheeked children, for which the place is noted, shouted their welcome in no unmistakable tones.

The ceremony of declaring the main line through Brantford and the new station open took place about 4 p.m., Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, performing that pleasing task. Hon. W. J. Hanna, for the Provincial Government, supplemented Mr. Hays' words with a few appropriate remarks. He also declared the line open "and going some."

RUSH OF GRAIN.

C. P. R. Has Hauled More Than Five Million Bushels.

A Montreal despatch says: The increase in the amount of grain marketed to the different stations of the C. P. R. in the Northwest still goes on, and from present indications it would seem as if last year's figure would be trebled. The latest report received at the head offices of the C. P. R. gives the total up to Wednesday evening, Sept. 27. Up to that time there had been 5,750,000 bushels of grain brought to the different stations from the harvest fields. These figures form a new record in the history of wheat-raising

quoted at 70c. Canal freights—Steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—The following is the range of quotations:—

Export cattle, choice	\$4.40	\$4.75
do good to medium	4.00	4.30
do others	3.80	4.10
Bulls	3.75	4.25
Cows	2.75	3.50
Butchers' picked	4.00	4.40
good to choice	3.60	4.00
fair to good	3.00	3.40
do common	2.00	2.75
do cows	2.00	3.25
Bulls	1.75	2.25
Feeders	3.30	4.00
do medium	3.30	3.60
do bulls	2.50	2.75
Stockers, good	3.00	3.75
do rough to com.	2.50	3.00
Bulls	1.75	2.50
Milch cows, each	30.00	60.00
Export ewes, per cwt.	4.00	4.15
do bucks, per cwt.	3.00	3.50
do culs, each	3.00	4.00
Spring lambs	5.00	5.75
Calves, per lb.	34	12.00
do each	2.00	He ate a hearty breakfast and when the hangman, Radcliffe, knocked, announcing the time had come for him, said "I do not know what you are hanging me for, I am an innocent man, God knows I am." Father Lane repeated the Lord's Prayer, and King responded without a quiver.
Hogs, selects, per cwt.	6.12	0.00
do heavies	5.87	0.00
do lights	5.87	0.00

APPLE SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

Canadian Fruit is Capturing the British Market.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. McNeill, chief of the fruit division, has received word that the shipments of apples to England during the past two weeks have been the heaviest of the season. The Fruit Marks Act and the educative work of the fruit division are beginning to have their effect on the shipments. The inspectors at the shipping port state that the XXX, or No. 1 grade, were never more uniform or of better quality than this year, and are a distinct improvement over previous years. Violations of the Act are few and far between, and fraudulent packing is more often the result of ignorance than criminal intent.

The improvements in quality and uniformity of packing are also having their effect on the demand in the Old Country market. Buyers over there are taking very kindly to Canadian apples, frequently in preference to the home-grown fruit, because they feel able to assure their customers that they will get what they ask for. On the other hand, the English apples, while of good quality, are seldom offered twice of the same grade. This creates difficulty of trade that all buyers endeavor sedulously to avoid.

Another step in improvement is demanded, however. It is that the very choicest apples be packed in boxes in order to enter to a trade where price is not so great consideration as the securing of the very highest quality.

DYNAMITE SHIP ELOWN UP

Column of Water Shot 2,000 Feet in the Air.

A despatch from Port Said says: The British ship Chatham, which was sunk in the Suez Canal Sept. 6, in order to prevent an explosion of some 80 tons of dynamite, which formed part of the cargo, while the ship was menaced by flames, was blown up at 9.53 o'clock on Thursday morning. The Suez Canal is blocked in consequence.

The world's record in planned explosions, as seen from the Eastern Exchange, consisted first of a vast column of grey smoke shooting skyward. Within a second of the pressing of the button at the firing point, which was three miles distant from the Chatham, a column of water, 300 feet high, rose. Eight seconds later it had risen to a height of 1,

was covered with oil, and, following the streak up-stream, made an interesting discovery, about 300 yards out from the shore. There he found oil bubbling up in several spots and being carried with the current down the river. The phenomena has been noted several times since then by the same man, and no later than Wednesday he found the same conditions prevailing as on the first day of his discovery. The odor from the oil resembles that of petroleum, and pervades the eastern portion of the town when the wind is blowing in the right direction. Several parties have visited the spot.

CHARLES KING HANGED.

Murderer of Hayward Pays Penality on Gallows.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, says:—Charles King paid the full penalty of the law at 7 a.m. on Saturday morning, for the murder of Hayward at Lesser Slave Lake, in September, last year. He went up the scaffold unassisted and quite cool. He ate a hearty breakfast and when the hangman, Radcliffe, knocked, announcing the time had come for him, said "I do not know what you are hanging me for, I am an innocent man, God knows I am." Father Lane repeated the Lord's Prayer, and King responded without a quiver.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Government Will Dispose of 300,000 Acres in Alberta.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Government has decided to sell about 300,000 acres of school lands in Alberta. Mr. W. M. Ingram, Inspector of School Lands, has received instructions from the Department of the Interior to make arrangements for holding a number of sales. The first sale will be that of Tyndall and some other sections in the neighborhood on Oct. 16. The Township of Tyndall is located on a school section, and this sale will enable the people living there to secure titles for the lands they occupy.

JAPANESE STORES BURNED.

Fire at Hiroshima Does Damage to Extent of Several Million.

A despatch from Tokio says:—A fire that broke out in a military store at Hiroshima at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning destroyed 20 temporary buildings, together with contents, consisting mostly of provisions and clothing. The building, being of inflammatory nature, the flames were difficult to extinguish, despite the desperate efforts of the troops. It was probably of incendiary origin. The loss is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

BIG ORDER FOR RAILS.

Grand Trunk Pacific Orders Four Million Dollars' Worth.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, it is announced, has received an order from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for steel rails to the amount of \$1,000,000, the time of delivery to be extended over a period of five years.

INVITED THEM BACK.

The Doukhobors May Return to Russia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Government has invited the Doukhobors who emigrated to Canada to return to Russia, promising to give them lands and freedom to cultivate them. The Doukhobors are members of a peculiar religious sect, many of whom fled from Russia to escape the persecutions inflicted on them by the Orthodox Church.

sprayed trees, etc. This part of the exhibit will be in charge of Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

6. A special exhibit by the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture showing various weeds designated in the Seed Control Act passed at the recent session of Parliament. This exhibit will include what is known as "The Noxious Weeds of Ontario."

7. Labor Saving Devices. This will include a gasoline engine operating a cream separator, sawing wood, cutting ensilage, pumping water, etc.

ALL AT THE SAME TIME.

8. A complete system of farm sewage, such as can be introduced into any farmer's house at slight cost.

9. A special exhibit in the Dairy Department prepared by the cheese exporters of Montreal, and Mr. N. G. Somerville, Superintendent of the Government Cool Curing Room at Brockville. This will include properly and improperly constructed cheese boxes, strong boxes, broken boxes as received at Montreal, improperly packed boxes showing the cheese much too large or too small for the boxes they were shipped in, properly and improperly cured cheese, defective cheese, etc.

At the Simcoe exhibition in addition to the above, there will also be a gymkhana or competition on horse back in front of the grand stand, competitions by school children for the best drilled squads, and demonstration plots illustrating methods of growing farm crops and crops suitable for the district.

As already stated delegates will be able to obtain full information as to the cost of each of these features, should they desire to introduce them at their exhibition, and pointers in regard to the best methods of managing them.

As these have been for some years two of the best exhibitions in the Province, and these special features have been added for the purpose of illustrating to fair managers and directors that they can be put on it is earnestly hoped that every society that can do so will arrange to send delegates to either one of these exhibitions.

JURISDICTION IN LABRADOR.

Quebec Will Ask Courts to Determine Boundary Line.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Quebec Government, with the co-operation of the Federal authorities, will take steps shortly before the Supreme Court to have accurately determined the width of the strip of the Labrador Peninsula the ownership of which is vested in Newfoundland has for some time been issuing timber licenses in the interior of Labrador. Premier Gouin's intention is to have some of this timber seized, after which the courts will be asked to say whether the Island Colony had any right to issue the license under which the lumbermen operate. The case may ultimately go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

SAFE BLOWERS' BIG HAUL.

Thousands of Dollars Secured by Burglars Near Winnipeg.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The safe in Hamlin Bros.' store at Napinka, Man., was blown open by burglars on Friday night, and thousands of dollars belonging to elevator companies stolen. The money had been sent out from Winnipeg banks to pay farmers for wheat. There is no clue.

The Basutos in southwest Africa are stirring up a holy war against the British and Boers, and the latter have asked permission to carry rifles.

900 bushels of grain brought to the different stations from the harvest fields. These figures form a new record in the history of wheat-raising in the Northwest, and they also indicate with what promptness and despatch the golden harvest is being gathered and brought to market. This report indicates clearly that last year's figures are dwarfed into insignificance by it, as during this same period in 1904 the number of bushels marketed numbered only two million, almost four million bushels less than this year's.

The receipts of grain at the C. P. R. elevator at Fort William also show a phenomenal increase. Up to Thursday, the 28th inst., no less than 1,612,000 bushels of grain had been received, as compared with 472,000 bushels received during the same period of 1904.

BIG SHIP COMBINE.

Anglo-Japanese Co. Will Have a Capital of \$25,000,000.

The London Standard's Liverpool correspondent reports the formation of a big Anglo-Japanese ship-owning and carrying combination, with a capital of £5,000,000. It will take over about 40 steamships, varying from 2,000 to 3,000 tons each, which Japan acquired for transport work during the war, and will use them chiefly for centralizing the Japanese coasting trade. Some of them will be used for carrying shipments to and from India and China. Port Arthur will be the Far Eastern headquarters and distributing centre. The Japanese Government has granted concessions there for warehouses and docks. The combination, furthermore, proposes to acquire several large cargo steamers of from 10,000 to 20,000 tons, to carry freight direct between Japan, China, Liverpool, London, Antwerp, and some French port. It is believed that Japan's export trade will receive enormous development, and that it will be linked with China's, while a brisk business will be done with European manufacturers. Sir Alfred Jones, senior partner in the firm of Elder Dempster and Co., R. D. Holt, and several China merchants are mentioned in connection with the plan.

CANADA AT PITTSBURG.

Great Interest Being Taken in Her Exhibits at the Fair.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. William A. Burns, who has charge of the Canadian exhibit at Pittsburg, Pa., is in the city for a day or two to arrange for the transference of some mineral displays at Liege, Belgium, to the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute in London, England. Mr. Burns brings the best of news from the Pittsburg Exposition. In the five weeks during which the fair has been running he says the people have visited the Canadian building in great numbers. The attendance at the fair is about 14,000 daily, and interest centres in the Canadian goods, which constitute the most attractive exhibition feature on the ground.

SECURES MASTERY OF ASIA

Britain Victorious in a War She Did Not Wage.

A Vienna despatch says:—That England has come victorious out of a war she did not wage is the commonly expressed opinion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The newspapers here regard it as a diplomatic triumph, laying the foundation for an Anglo-Japanese mastery of Asia. Some fears are expressed lest it provoke a Russo-German alliance, the cost of which Austria might have to pay in the Balkans.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of the World.

CANADA.

Canadians are invited to tender for five hundred horses for the South Africa constabulary.

The Wolverine Cedar Lumber Co. of Michigan has purchased a timber limit on the Spanish River.

The C. P. R. has purchased land for a fine new wing to the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Cattle-thieves have been busy in Beverly township. Mr. George Whitman reports the loss of ten steers.

A Winnipeg firm is contemplating building a grain elevator at Vancouver, the first on the coast.

Joshua Brant, an Indian, was run over by a train near Belleville and killed on Saturday.

Mrs. Reuben Park of Chatham, aged 70 years, was killed while walking on the railway on Saturday.

George C. Campbell, implement agent, committed suicide at Woodstock by taking carbolic acid on Saturday.

Miss Bessie Lewis of Newboro' shot a black bear at Devil Lake that weighed nearly 200 pounds.

Fred Chambers, who recently purchased the Duke House, at Princeton, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, on Friday.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have decided to spend a million dollars in new vessels and other improvements next season.

Messrs. Long, Bibby and other public-spirited citizens of Hamilton have taken up the work of providing a consumption sanitarium for the city.

The British Columbia Government will exhibit ten tons of fruits grown in that province at the Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society in London.

John W. Hartnett was arrested at Watertown, N.Y., on Friday, on a charge of forgery preferred by the Bank of Montreal and brought to Kingston for trial.

October 10th for the infantry and October 20th for the artillery have been given out as the tentative dates for the removal of troops from Toronto and Quebec to the fortress at Halifax.

Provincial Treasurer McCorkill of Quebec told a delegation of the British Agents' Association that the Provincial tax on commercial travellers would be maintained.

Charles Kerwick and his wife, charged with murder of Dorien Mitchell on Isle Ronde two months ago, were acquitted at Montreal on Saturday.

Because he objected to her marriage, Kaspar Kasparian, an Armenian from Hamilton, on Saturday, shot his young and pretty daughter at Brantford, and then turned the revolver on himself. Both were seriously wounded.

The National Transcontinental Railway Commission has decided to utilize wireless telegraphy for communication with the survey camps in Northern Ontario and Quebec. The first stations will be at New Liskeard and Lake Abitibi.

No fewer than eighteen suicides have occurred on outlying creeks of the Yukon since May 1st. Failure to "strike it rich" deranged the minds of most of these victims of self-destruction and the lure of gold. The latest of them is Joe Kane, alias Joe Thomas, who has been in the Yukon six years. He took laudanum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Allan Line has suspended its Glasgow-New York service.

There is talk of transporting the

INDIAN GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury Returned Verdict After Five Hours' Deliberation.

A Brantford despatch says:—At 11:30 on Friday night the jury in the case of Joseph Bennett, on trial for the murder of Betsy Jacobs, an Indian woman, returned a verdict of guilty. It was thought that there would be a disagreement, as the jurors remained out for five hours. Four jurymen were inclined to be favorable to the prisoner, but finally yielded. Mr. Justice Anglin thanked the jury for their consideration of the case, and said that no other verdict would have been in accord with the evidence. Bennett took the verdict in a remarkably cool and unconcerned manner. There are now two convicted murderers in Brantford Jail awaiting the sentence of death. Felix Doyle, for murdering his mother, and Joseph Bennett for the murder of Betsy Jacobs.

WILL HANG TOGETHER.

Mr. Justice Anglin on Saturday sentenced Felix Doyle and Joseph Bennett to be hanged on Dec. 15th next. A reserve case was asked for Doyle, but the judge refused to grant it, stating that the plea might be taken to the Court of Appeal. Doyle broke down under the sentence, but Bennett was immovable. Both prisoners asserted their innocence.

M. DE WITTE CHEERED.

Russian Envoy Accorded a Hearty Welcome Home.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: M. de Witte arrived here at 8:25 a.m., on Thursday, and was accorded a very hearty reception by a large crowd of officials and others. When he left St. Petersburg in July a small delegation of officials accompanied him to the railroad station to bid him farewell. There was no public demonstration whatever. On Thursday there were seven or eight times as many officials, despite the early hour of the train's arrival, and an enthusiastic crowd of 500 or 600 people.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty will be signed early next week. M. de Witte had a long interview and lunched with Foreign Minister Lansdorff on Thursday. He will be received at Peterhof and give the Emperor a report of the conference, but the treaty itself will be taken to Peterhof by Count Lansdorff, whose counter-signature will complete the execution of the instrument.

A FOREST-COVERED REGION

Ontario Boundary Commissioner Describes Far North.

A Toronto despatch says:—Word has been received from T. J. Patten, the Ontario member of the commission which is engaged in marking the northern boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, by Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands. Mr. Patten writes to say that on Sept. 16, the surveyors had penetrated into the wilds, 65 miles north of Labyrinth Lake. From the lake to the fifty-eighth post the country was very rough. This was to be expected as that is the neighborhood of the height of land.

Beyond that the party crossed many beds of streams and tracks of good clay soil. The territory was heavily timbered with large white and black spruce, jack pine, poplar, and balm of Gilead. The higher ground was covered with white pine and as far as could be seen there was no burnt forest land.

MUST NOT USE ROD.

Corporal Punishment Prohibited



Man's Best Friend Deserves Man's Best Treatment

For his many ailments there is nothing better than the following Clydesdale Remedies, made from the purest of ingredients, and sold under a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded by dealer.

Heave Cure one package will often cure a slight attack; six packages will cure nearly every case.

Embrocation Liniment, noache or pain can escape its penetrating effect.

Tar Foot Remedy, keeps the hoof in a sound natural condition.

Worm Powder does the business. It cleanses and purifies the horse's system.

Gall Cure is the quickest and safest remedy for sore shoulders, collar galls. Cures while working.

Balsam Pine Healing Oil for bruises, burns, cuts, scalds is a marvelous remedy. It soothes and cleanses.

Colic Cure gives immediate relief and should always be handy.

Carboline Antiseptic means clean stables.

FEED CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

TEN MILLIONS IN CASH.

Rockefeller's Gift to Education in New York.

A despatch from New York says:—The \$10,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller to the General Education Board, which was announced last June, was paid to the board by Mr. Rockefeller in cash on Monday. In his letter of last June Mr. Rockefeller announced that this gift would be forthcoming on the 1st of October in cash or securities at his option, and the cash was turned over to the board on Monday. Checks for \$10,000,000 were delivered to the Executive Committee of the board while in session by F. T. Bates, a representative of Mr. Rockefeller and also a member of the committee. They were made payable to George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the board. Six of the checks were for one million, and two for two millions each.

THEFTS OF BAGGAGE.

C. P. R. on Track of Systematic Looting at St. John, N. B.

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: The local police have seized a banjo in a Carleton house and held it as part of the property stolen from C. P. R. passengers' baggage in transit through here. During the year the C. P. R. has paid thousands of dollars in claims for trans-Atlantic baggage stolen from passengers. The robberies consisted chiefly of jewelry and valuable articles. The robberies were committed by persons who had access to the baggage before it was put on the steamers going to Europe or after being taken from steamers coming to Canada.

FREE SPEECH IN RUSSIA.

Censorship of Press Is Now Practically Abolished.

The Moscow correspondent of The London Times says:—The expectation that the Government would cancel vexatious restrictions on the reports of the meetings of the Zemstvo Congress was realized on Wednesday. The censorship is now practically abolished so far as the proceedings of the congress are concerned. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this step, because for the first time the Russian press is able freely to record the debates of political meetings. This will in itself greatly contribute to promote confidence and spend the necessary comprehension of political questions to the masses.

ARGENTINE'S WHEAT CROP.

Calculated Output This Year Will be Ten Per Cent. Better.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, says:—The damage caused to the crops by the locusts is not as important as was believed. The Minister of Agriculture declared that the alarming rumors had caused more damage than the locusts. The estimated wheat crop of this year is 10 per cent. more than that of last year.

SALES OF WESTERN LANDS.

Canadian Pacific Disposed of 111,000 Acres to Settlers.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The month of September was a banner month for the C. P. R. land department, a private wire to the president on Monday announcing the total sales to settlers alone at 111,479 acres for \$556,612.

The sales of the Canada North-West Land Company's lands were 41,780 acres, for \$122,585.

GROWTH OF WINNIPEG.

Building Permits Amount to Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The building record is greater than ever. Compared with the total figures for previous years it shows a marvellous increase. In last year's record several millions were represented by the new C. P. R. terminals, the Eaton block, the gas works improvements and other large structures. There are over 1,200 more buildings this year to date than last year, but the majority of these are residences. The report, which speaks for itself, is as follows:—

1904—Permits, 1,768; buildings, 2,268; cost, \$9,651,750.

1905—Permits, 2,761; buildings, 3,539; cost, \$9,627,950.

MR. JOHN MILLAR IS DEAD.

Deputy Minister of Education Passed Away at Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 3—Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education, died at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Millar was 63 years of age, and is survived by a widow and small family. Before coming to Toronto,

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung trouble."

Mrs. J. H. NORCROSS, Waltham, Mass.

25c, 50c, \$1.00.
All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

DEROCHÉ & DEROCHÉ.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon on the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Amherst Island Fair.

Amherst Island Fair was held at Stell, on Tuesday, the 26th September. The weather could not have been more favorable and as usual a large number of people came over from Bath and other parts and almost everyone on the Island turned out.

The entries were not as large as other years, but on the whole there was a very good exhibit. The judges pronounced the show of horses of an excellent quality and the Ladies' Class was filled with many fine specimens of their handy work.

The sheep are not very numerous on the Island consequently the exhibit was small, but good, of three kinds.

In the cattle exhibit, Mr. Rickey showed a fine Durham bull, and Mr. Howard a fine Holstein bull. Owing to plenty of pasture, the cattle were all in good shape. There should have been a larger display of pigs but the difficulty of bringing them out keeps the exhibit small.

Mr. Rooney, of Kingston, added to the day's enjoyment by offering a prize for the fastest single horse, and the race took place in the afternoon, at which Mrs. Bray's chestnut came in an easy winner.

The same gentleman kindly gave a prize for the best butter; Mrs. Glenn was the winner.

Mr. Cushing from the Penitentiary offered a prize for the best looking child under one year old but none came forward. Mr. Rooney said that he was glad to help the Islanders and make some acknowledgment of their custom and hoped next year to get some other of the merchants to come forward and contribute to the prize list, a promise which the Society are very grateful to him for, and also return their thanks to him for his assistance this year.

LADIES' WORK.

Assortment of work not less than six articles—J. Hogeboom, W. H. Moutray, D. Caughey.

Pencil Drawing—S. K. Tugwell, Robert Marshall.

Penmanship—Alfred Filson, D. Finegan, Wm. Glen, jr.

Crochet work in cotton—Joe Hogeboom, W. H. Moutray, Robt. Marshall.

Crochet work in wool—Joe Hogeboom, D. Caughey, W. H. Moutray.

Sofa Pillow—Hy. Filson, D. Finegan, D. Caughey.

Toilet set, any variety—Joe Hogeboom, Wm. McQuoid, D. Caughey.

Tea Cosy—W. H. Moutray.

Table centre piece—Mrs. Strain, D. Caughey, Wm. McQuoid.

Handkerchief case—Wm. McQuoid, D. Caughey, D. Finegan.

Table mats—W. H. Moutray, Wm. McQuoid, Robert Marshall.

Lamp shade—Robt. Marshall.

Pincushion—W. H. Moutray, Mrs. Bray, J. Hogeboom.

Knitted lace on cotton—Wm. Richards, John Richards, D. Finegan.

Sewing machine work—S. K. Tugwell.

Hooked floor mat—R. Marshall, D. Finegan.

Floor mat—Wm. McQuoid, D. Finegan.

Patchwork Quilt—Robert Marshall, D. Finegan, Wm. McQuoid.

Coarse Knitted woolen mitts—Mrs. Bray, D. Finegan.

Judges—Mrs. Moyle and Mrs. Nichols.

Water color painting—Robt. Marshall.

Freehand pencil drawing—S. K.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Aly. Senna
Rockelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bitter Orange Salts
Horn Seed
Candied Sugar
Watercress Flavour

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

GRAINS AND SEEDS.

Judges, W. P. Miller A Rankin.

Bus. Barley—John Marshall, Robt. Marshall, Wm. Cochran.

Bus. Spring wheat—David Caughey, W. C. Girvin, Ben Wemp.

Bus. white oats—John Marshall, Robt. Marshall, J. Hogeboom.

Bus. black oats—Wm. Cochran.

Bus. of rye—W. T. Hill.

Bus. large peas—Robt. Marshall, John Marshall.

Bus. Field peas—Robt. Marshall, Ben Wemp, Arthur Howard.

½ bus timothy seed—D. T. Finlay, Wm. Cochran, W. C. Girvin.

Pick white beans—David Finegan, Wm. McQuoid, D. T. Finlay.

Peck colored beans—Hy. Sanders, Wm. Glen, Jr. Sarah Sanders.

PIGS.

Judges, L. A. Aylsworth, A. Buck.

Boar of 1905—W. A. Scott.

Old Boar—W. A. Preston.

Brood sow—W. A. Scott, Ben Wemp.

Sow pig, of 1905—W. A. Scott, H. Filson.

Same Judges for poultry.

Pair ducks—Wm. McMaster, Joe Hogeboom, W. A. Scott.

Pair Plymouth Rocks—W. A. Scott, W. C. Girvin, W. A. Scott.

Pt. Plymouth, Rocks chickens—Robt. Marshall, D. Finegan, J. Marshall.

Pt. Plymouth, Rocks chickens—Robt. Marshall, D. Finegan, J. Marshall.

Pair common fowl—Sam. Miller, Wm. Allen, W. C. Girvin.

Judges, J. McCaughey, A. Amey.

Heavy draft team, Sapl. Miller.

Henry Sanders, W. C. Girvin.

General purpose team, W. A. Preston.

Wm. Richards, Arthur Howard.

General purpose sucking colt, Wm. Richards, W. T. Hill.

Mare and colt, Wm. Richards, W. T. Hill.

Yearling colt, heavy draft, Wm. Cochran, John Richards. W. C. Girvin.

Two year old colt, heavy draft, Arthur Howard.

Three year old colt, Heavy draft, S. K. Tugwell, Henry Filson.

Suckling colt, heavy draft, Mrs. Bray, Wm. Cochran.

Mare and colt, heavy draft, Wm. Cochran, Mrs. Bray.

Yearling colt, general purposes, Wm. Glen, Jun., W. T. Hill, D. W. Caughey.

Two year old colt, heavy draft, Arthur Howard, D. T. Finlay.

Stoves are going out rapidly. We had three carloads but they are going. If you want the best go to BOYLE & SON.

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1807 cheeses were offered for sale at the Cheese Board Friday afternoon, 657 white and 1150 colored.

All the cheese sold at 11½ c.

The usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO.	WHITE	COLORED
Napanee	1	100	
Croydon	2	60	
Clareview	3	60	
Tamworth	4	75	
Sheffield	5	75	
Centreville	6	...	
Palace Road	7	...	
Phippen No. 1	8	110	
Phippen No. 2	9	75	
Phippen No. 3	10	75	
Kingsford	11	62	
Forest Mills	12	100	
Union	13	80	
Odeessa	14	...	160
Excelsior	15	140	
Enterprise	16	75	
White Creek	17	...	
Seiby	18	100	
Camden East	19	70	
Newburgh	20	...	120
Deseronto	21	...	175
Marlbank	22	50	
Maple Ridge	23	25	
Metzler	24	...	
Farmers' Friend	25	...	
Farmers' Choice	26	...	

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pill for constipation.

DEITIES OF THE ANCIENTS.

How the Vestal Virgins Were Honored by the Romans.

The principal wind deities were Boreas, the north wind; Zephyrus, the west; Auster, the south, and Eurus, the east wind. The first was remembered chiefly on account of a love scrape. He fell in love with a nymph, but could not speak softly and found himself unable to sigh at all. Knowing that it was impossible to make love without soft speeches and sighs, he was about to give up lovenaking as a bad job and go back to his regular business of blowing, but took advice of an expert, who recommended him to carry off the girl. He did so. She soon got used to his blowing, and they lived happily ever afterward.

Vesta was the goddess of life and of home. Her altar stood on every hearthstone; her fire burned on the floor of every public building. Emigrants when leaving their country always carried with them fire from the public hearth. The Vestal virgins spent thirty years in service—ten in learning their duties, ten in practicing them, ten in teaching novices. After this term had expired they might, if they chose, leave the service of their divine mistress or marry, but few did so. Honors were showered upon them. They rode in chariots, a privilege in Rome accorded only to royalty. The best seats in the amphitheater were reserved for them. They pardoned or condemned the gladiators. If a criminal led to execution met a Vestal he was instantly released, no matter what his crime.

CORPULENCE AND SANITY.

HERCULANEUM.

Its Destruction Came From a Deluge of Lava Water.

Herculaneum, in Italy, is one of those ancient cities which have not only been buried, but actually forgotten, for ages. The town, supposed to be of Etruscan origin, lies on the Campanian plain at the foot of its destroyer, Vesuvius, almost midway between Naples and Pompeii.

What caused the catastrophe of the year 70 A. D.? Geologists have come to the help of the archaeologists, and it is now held that the destruction of Herculaneum was somewhat different from that of Pompeii, although Pompeii was also covered and buried and the general effects were the same in both instances. In the case of Pompeii the city was overwhelmed by the shower of small stones from the volcano and the subsequent rain of ashes, but Herculaneum seems to have been deluged with "water lava," and far fewer people were able to make their escape from the city than from Pompeii.

It is the theory that the steam from the crater turned into rain, and, mixing with the volcanic dust, formed a huge volume of muddy torrent. This gathered other soil as it poured over the land, raised the level of the country more than sixty-five feet and finally left a mass of compacted tufa. This torrent ran on to the sea, making its own channel and forming a kind of lagoon around the previously safe harbor which entirely prevented any ships from approaching the place thereafter.

AKBAR'S EXPERIMENT.

Result of His Whimsical Search For a Natural Language.

Akbar, one of the first of the great moguls who ruled India, has been named the Asiatic Charlemagne. He was a statesman and an educator and built a palace for the reception of men who loved learning and sought after wisdom. The great mogul's passion for knowledge is said to have been shown by a whimsical experiment he once made to determine if it was true, as he had heard, that Hebrew was the natural language of all who had never been taught any other tongue.

To test this assertion Akbar caused a dozen nursing children to be shut up in a castle six leagues from Agra, his capital city. Each child was reared by a dumb nurse. The porter also was a mute, and he was forbidden, upon pain of death, to open the gates of the castle. When the children were twelve years of age Akbar ordered them to be brought before him.

Men learned in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian and in Hebrew were assembled at the royal palace to tell what language the children spoke. Akbar, seated on his throne and surrounded by these linguists, ordered the children to be brought in. Each child was addressed, and, to the surprise of the assembly, every one answered by a sign. Not a child could speak a word. They had all learned from their nurses to express themselves by gestures!

First Come, First Served.

A week before commencement Jones, a senior, who was weary of boarding house fare, was happily engaged in donning his dinner clothes. A smile of delighted anticipation played upon his features when Robbins entered in a dinner coat.

"Hello, Charley!" greeted Jones cheerily. "What's new?"

There Is Quick Relief From TORPID LIVER

in Fruit-a-tives. And they are a positive cure for constipation and all blood impurities. Those who have used these marvelous little fruit liver tablets are the ones who praise them warmest. Here is one of hundreds of testimonials from those who owe their good health to Fruit-a-tives:-

"We tried Fruit-a-tives and like them exceedingly. We happened to need such a mild and harmless liver tonic and I shall keep Fruit-a-tives by me always, now that I have used them and find they do me so much good." Miss M. L. RICHARDS, Calgary, N.W.T.

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.
soc. a box. At druggists.
Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

Watch this Space Every Week.

Keep your eyes on

S. Bond & Co's.
PRICE LIST.

Our Sales are Continually Increasing

We take Everything the Farmers Produce, that is Saleable, at Best Market Prices.

WE ARE PAYING THIS WEEK—20c for Eggs; 25c for Butter; Chicken and Fowl from 5c to 8c. per lb.

See What We Give for \$1.00

21 lbs. Granulated Sugar	\$1.00.
24 lbs. Golden Yellow Sugar.....	1.00.
5 lbs. Extra Good Green Tea.....	1.00.
25 lbs. Rice for	1.00.

Full line of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and all kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand, at lowest prices.

Mentally Afflicted.

Are the majority of folk of weak intellect? Is insanity on the increase? Are we all preparing ourselves for lunatic asylums? These startling questions have occurred to me after reading an article in a medical journal on the "gospel of fat as applied to the treatment of mental disease." It seems that the more you fatten up the mentally afflicted the sicker they become, but of course the difficulty lies in providing the lunatic with adipose tissue, as there is nothing like brain disease to cause too, too solid flesh to melt.

The aim of most of us nowadays is to keep down what our transatlantic friends, with their genius for using the ugliest word for everything, uncompromisingly call "flesh." We bathe, we massage, we diet, we fly to these and those waters, we try all manner of cures and put ourselves into various kinds of straps and pastes and take violent exercise with the aim of fining ourselves down and keeping stoutness at bay.

Does this decided disposition on the part of men and women to avoid corpulence and the successful "thinning down" that we notice on all sides portend increase of lunacy? If so, dieting and the taking of waters and massage ought to be forbidden by act of parliament. By the way, Hamlet was fat and scant of breath, but he was certainly far from sane.—London World.

Some Wonderful Figures.

Figures on the light and heat of the sun are the most startling that can possibly be presented. The astronomers measure the amount of heat and light emitted by the sun by estimating that the earth intercepts about the two billion three hundred millionth part of it. Thus it is found that in every second of time the sun emits as much heat as would result from the sudden combustion of 11,000,000,000 tons of pure coal. It may be interesting to the reader to know that each portion of the sun's surface as large as this earth emits as much heat per second as would result from the combustion of 1,000,000,000 tons of the best anthracite fuel.

A Sharp Seat.

Tommy's Pop (explaining the mysteries of country life)—Yes, a hen will sit on an egg and hatch it. Tommy—Gracious! I should think it would hurt to sit on a hatchet.

Improving Times.

"Darling, it seems to me that you are more beautiful every time I see you."

"You must come and see me often, Jack."

Are You Hungry?

"Are you Hungry?"
"Yes, Siam."
"Well, come along, I'll Fiji."

A tree with a lofty head has less shade at its foot.

H. & A. S. gold-filled Watch Chains will stand the solid gold test, for the outer case is 14k. gold. You can wear an H. & A. S. Chain with full satisfaction.

Your jeweler sells H. & A. S. Chains. Send for an H. & A. S. Chain Book.

H. & A. SAUNDERS, King & John Sts., Toronto.

just going round to the Clemenses to call—going to see if I can't get asked to dinner."

The smile faded slowly from Jones' features.

"Oh, I say, Charley," he expostulated, "can't you go somewhere else? I was going there."

Sex In Ants.

The different species of ants are pretty generally distributed over the globe, and on this account the naturalists infer that there is work for them to do in the great economy of the universe. In each colony males, females, neuters and sometimes soldiers are to be recognized. The males are invariably smaller than the females and, like those of the feminine gender, have wings in their original state. The neuters, which are the workers, are without wings in any of their transformations, and the soldiers are recognized by the armor plates on their heads.

Love of Work.

The love of work, which was one of the characteristics of the historian Froude, is well illustrated in a story told of his last illness. The cancerous affection of which he afterward died was slowly destroying his healthy and vigorous frame. At one time he seemed to be much better, and when the physician came to see him he noted the improvement and told his patient of it. Froude asked whether it was likely that he would be able to go back to his work again. On hearing that this was impossible he said, "If that is the case, I do not wish to live."

The Laundryman.

There is one branch of trade which runs on in an even tenor regardless of prices and crashes. That is the laundry business. People who patronize laundries never economize on their linen. A man will average about so many shirts, collars and cuffs a week when he is cutting down on his drinks and cigars and his theater tickets. And this observation recalls the fact that the laundryman never has any innovation in his business. He will ruin about so many shirts and collars and cuffs every three months and never say a word about it or make any deduction—if you keep quiet.

The Festival of Minerva.

The most notable festival at Athens was in honor of Minerva. All classes of citizens on this day marched in procession. The oldest went first, then the young men, the children, the young women, the matrons and the people of the lower orders. The most prominent object in the parade was a ship propelled by hidden machinery and bearing at its masthead the sacred banner of the goddess.

A Crazy Idea.

"Haven't you ever thought of going to work?" asked the farmer's wife of Sauntering Sam.

"Yes'm," replied the veteran tramp. "I thought of it once, but I was deereyus at de time."

Schiller's Likin' For Apples.

One habit of Schiller's was a passion for the smell of an apple. He used to cut an apple into quarters and keep them in the drawer of his writing table.—T. P.'s Weekly.

Another Victim of His Curiosity.

He—At what age do you think a girl ought to marry? She—Well, I couldn't think of setting the day before next October, George, when I shall be just twenty-nine.

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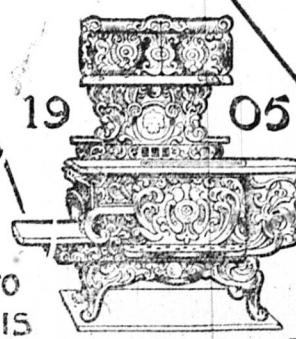
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THE FRUITS OF FAMINE

CHOLERA IS SPREADING RAPIDLY IN EUROPE.

The Result of a Year's Great Destitution of Russian Peasants.

Cable despatches to the effect that Russia is on the eve of a terrible famine are altogether misleading. For they convey the impression that the famine is still to come, whereas it has been raging throughout European Russia for nearly a year past with a degree of intensity of which people abroad have had but little idea, the news from the dominions of the Czar having been to such an extent monopolized by the war, by the revolutionary movements, and by the various phases of the agitation in favor of representative form of government, that the trifling fact that millions of peasants were starving escaped, in a measure, popular attention. It is predicted by experts in Russia, and especially in Germany, where the economic conditions of the neighboring empire are more closely watched than anywhere else in the world, that the condition of affairs throughout the winter and next year in the land of the Czar—that is to say, in the European portion thereof—will be immeasurably more terrible than during the great Russian famine of 1891, which excited the sympathy of the entire civilized universe, subscriptions for the relief of

THE STARVING MOUJIKS pouring in from all quarters of the globe.

Any doubts as to the prevalence of famine since last winter in Russia will be set at rest by the alarming outbreak there of cholera, which invariably follows in its wake, and which, just as on the occasion of the great famine of 1891, is spreading beyond the Muscovite borders into Germany, Austria, and from there on to other Western countries. Without entering into scientific discussion of the origin and immediate causes of cholera, history, as well as my own personal experience of the Orient and that of other persons infinitely more competent than myself, have demonstrated that every great famine of man is invariably followed first by an epidemic of bovine typhus, and secondly by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera. Food in sufficiency is, perhaps, the most efficacious protection against cholera, and I always remember the late Nubar Pasha, Premier and Regent of Egypt, and the most enlightened Oriental statesman of his day, describing how, while at the head of the Khedivial Railroad Department, he had rendered the thousands of men serving under his orders virtually immune during one of the worst visitations of the pestilence in the Land of the Nile by sacrificing all his available resources, official as well as private, to keeping his people fed on a meat diet, using for the purpose flocks upon flocks of sheep. The employees of Nubar Pasha's Railroad Department in Egypt numbered merely several thousands, whereas in Russia it is a question of feeding some forty millions or more of Moujiks, now suffering from starvation, in order, not merely to save them from death by want, but also to preserve them from becoming a prey to cholera.

BLACK PROSPECT AHEAD.

Nor can it be said that there are any prospects of an improvement of the present alarming conditions of affairs. For if the peasantry have nothing with which to satisfy the cravings of their hunger they necessarily possess still less the wherewithal to sow for next year's crop, and the harvest of 1906 will be a still more complete failure than that of 1905. Even with the best intentions in the world, it will take the Russian Government a long time to restore all the reservists to their

stocks of grain for distribution on easy terms. But partly through the customary corruption of officials, partly because of the necessity of shipping all available Government stocks of grain to the seat of war, there has been no State grain at the disposal of the peasantry for sowing purpose.

MORE WHEAT GROWN.

Larger Area Under Cultivation in England.

The English agricultural returns for the year 1905 have just been published. The report sets forth the general results of the agricultural census, which is annually taken throughout the country in the first week in June. Compared with the crop-areas of the preceding year, the following increases have been noted: Wheat, 421,701 acres; rye, 6,483 acres; beans, 1,983 acres; potatoes, 38,262 acres; mangels, 5,296 acres; cabbage, 3,151 acres; kohlrabi, 1,980 acres; vetches or tares, 8,200 acres; permanent grass (not for hay) 179,321 acres; hops, 1,169 acres; small fruit, 875 acres; orchards, 1,315 acres. Associated with these are the following decreases on the year: Barley, 127,020 acres; oats, 201,586 acres; peas, 373 acres; turnips and swedes, 14,831 acres; rape, 3,891 acres; lucerne, 2,314 acres; clover, sainfoin and grasses grown in rotation, 193,975 acres; permanent grass (for hay), 76,883 acres; flax, 122 acres; bare fallow, 83,377 acres. The total area under all crops and grass (excluding mountain and heath land used for grazing) is 32,286,832 acres, or 30,778 acres less than in 1904.

Nothing is more remarkable in this table than the new figures relating to the area of the wheat crop. The movement this year is almost as large as the memorable one ten years ago in 1895, but it is in the opposite direction. In 1895 the wheat area of Great Britain receded to 1,417,483 acres, this representing a decline of more than half a million acres from the preceding year. On the other hand, this year, as compared with last, shows an expansion of 421,701 acres in wheat-sown land.

ADULTERATION IS GENERAL.

Deception in Brandy and Butter in England.

In his annual report as Medical Officer of Health for Fulham, England, Dr. J. Charles Jackson points out that of the 24 samples of brandy taken for analysis in 1904 eleven were certified to be adulterated and two were of inferior quality. There were 369 samples of butter analyzed, 57 being found to be adulterated.

"There was last year," he says, "a marked increase in the rate of adulteration, which was largely due to the high rate of adulteration found in articles taken unofficially. Two hundred and three samples were purchased without the usual formalities necessary under the Acts, and of these 47, or 23.1 per cent., were adulterated, tending to show that adulteration is practised to a much greater extent than is indicated by the results of the examination of samples taken officially. It was evident that some tradesmen were careful to supply a genuine article to any chance customer who might prove to be acting on behalf of the inspector, but reserved their adulterated goods for their regular customers, as at certain shops the inspector's deputy was at first always supplied with genuine butter, but when after several visits he became known as an ordinary customer he was then supplied with margarine. Unfortunately the fines inflicted by some magistrates are quite inadequate to check systematic fraud of this character, which, as will be gathered, is very difficult to detect."

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DARK DAYS FOR RUSSIA

BLOODSHED IS DECLARED TO BE LIKELY.

Blow for the Reform Party, so the Peace of Portsmouth Is Declared.

When Japan decided to abandon her demand for an indemnity none of her patriots could have been more bitterly disappointed than the leaders of the Russian reform party, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent. They saw that the conquerors of the Czar's armies, whose victorious campaign had been by far the strongest support to the reform struggle inside Russia, had suddenly gone over to the enemy, for it is in that light only that reformers here can regard an act which has immensely strengthened the bureaucracy. The Portsmouth peace, they say, has restored the old regime to the saddle.

What of the amazing story sent from abroad not so long ago that Japan would refuse to sign a peace with the present rulers, that she would insist on having her treaty ratified by a national parliament and that she would even insist on the punishment of the old gang who had brought on the war. The disillusionment and irony of all this leave the reformers dumb.

With perfect candor they tell you that they really cannot say yet how the peace will affect their policy. All they know is that it has robbed them of their tactics.

The foremost men in the reform movement, the leaders of the Troubetskoi committee, whose persistence secured the Czar's manifesto announcing a national duma, have for long agreed that their first and greatest fight must be for

HONEST ADMINISTRATION.

They are not eager about passing new laws, nor about laying hands on the organization of the Orthodox Church, nor even yet about tackling the greatest problem of all, the system of land ownership.

What they see with a clearness which no one living outside Russia can realize is that no so-called reforms and no introduction of advisory boards into the Russian bureaucratic system will be of the slightest avail so long as the rule of the "tchinovnik" remains. The whole essence of that rule is that taxpaying agents exist to maintain the tchinovnik or office holding caste; that the end of government is not in any degree the welfare of the community, but the furnishing of as much money as possible for the personal use of those in government employment.

In the eyes of his caste the best tchinovnik is he who is ingenious enough to create the greatest number of fresh jobs for unemployed members of tchinovnik families. The greatest danger that threatened this system was the possible failure of money.

It was a bad prospect for the bureaucrats when the war threatened to be long and the force of circumstances necessitated a good portion of the taxation being devoted to its conduct. It was only when the increased taxation bore intolerably hard on the people that the gross overstaffing of all government departments and the wholesale abuse of pensions and sinecures became a violent public grievance.

Then the villagers, following a sound natural instinct, attacked the houses and offices of the bureaucrats themselves and refused to be content with regarding the police as

THEIR NATURAL ENEMIES.

In the early part of this year the bureaucratic system passed a more desperate time than it had ever known in Russia.

the peasants it has taken the most efficient possible form. It has been combined with relief from the agonies of famine in certain districts, and the effect of this work cannot be overestimated.

Outside of Saint Petersburg the lower grades of the tchinovniks themselves are in sympathy with the reform movement. The rank and file of the army, despite all official declarations, is seriously disaffected.

Higher officialdom and the city of Saint Petersburg constitute the bulk of the support of the old regime. Numerically, they number an almost insignificant fraction of Russian life. It is difficult to believe that sufficient force can be mustered to maintain the old terrorism for long.

The most terrible feature of the situation is that the peace terms lessen very appreciably the chances of regenerating Russia without bloodshed. The Caucasus will soon be in flames. That rebellion cannot easily be suppressed.

If it comes at once, as seems probable, it may possibly spread before winter sets in. The present plans of the reform party do not contemplate such a programme. It is to say the least premature. And yet the Baltic provinces are already in anarchy and the hands of the reformers may be forced.

It seems indeed that the darkest days for Russia are at hand.

CORPSES HELD IN PAWN.

Life and Death Among the Submerged Tenth in London.

A dark, sad aspect of the life of London's poor was revealed by the Rev. H. Pitt, the vicar of St. Mary's Southwark, who a few days ago sought magisterial advice in reference to a case where a woman's body had remained unburied for ten days owing to a dispute.

"It seems almost incredible," observed Mr. Pitt, "that a body should be seized and held as security for expenses entailed by the deceased's relatives in connection with a funeral that had not then taken place. Nevertheless, the following case which recently came under my notice is not, I am afraid, of an uncommon nature.

"A man died, and the agent of the office in which he was insured informed a neighboring undertaker of the fact—a business which insurance agents carry on for commission paid to them by the undertakers. It so happened, however, that the policy had lapsed, and the man's widow was entitled to receive only 'quarter benefit,' amounting to £2 10s.

"This fact proved no bar to business. The undertaker supplied the coffin, but once the corpse had been placed in the coffin the undertaker refused to carry out the funeral until he received the full amount. Finally, after trouble with the neighbors, the undertaker, as a 'favor,' removed the body to his stable. Thus the corpse was in pawn. Eventually the widow borrowed the necessary money at ruinous interest."

Another curious and pathetic sidelight on this subject was thrown by the vicar. "Undertakers have been known," he said, "to offer medical men 10 per cent. of the cost of a funeral for supplying early information of the death. Such cases are believed to be comparatively rare. This reservation, however, cannot be extended to insurance agents. The following is typical of what happens almost every day. A father of four children who was insured for £7 died. The widow informed an undertaker who called at the house that she was unable to make the funeral arrangements until she had received the money. 'Do not let that trouble you,' said the man. You can pay when convenient.'

"The widow is still wondering how the cost of the funeral amounted to exactly £7. The secret is that the insurance agent communicated the

withal to sow for next year's crop, and the harvest of 1906 will be a still more complete failure than that of 1905. Even with the best intentions in the world, it will take the Russian Government a long time to restore all the reservists to their homes and starving families, and when it is recalled that at the time of the famine of 1891 thousands of carloads of American foodstuffs sent from America for the relief of the starving peasantry either perished or failed to reach their destination, owing to the inability of the railroads to cope in times of peace with the ordinary traffic, it will be seen that with all available rolling stock still monopolized by the Siberian line, there will be but small prospects of the transfer of corn to districts.

CAPITAL NEEDED.

Russia is an empire of enormous latent resources, and of undeveloped wealth, for which foreign capital is indispensable. For the present, however, its staple industry is agriculture, supplied by these 96,000,000 of peasants who constitute the bulk of the 130,000,000 lieges of the Czar. It is the peasantry who in the past have furnished the principal revenues. It is a grave question whether they will be able to do so in the future.

In Russia it is admitted that the famine this winter is bound to be innumerable worse than that of 1901. On that occasion, according to official figures furnished among others by Senator Baranoff, 32,000,000 Moujiks were starving, and in the great Cathedral at Kazan, and also in the Basilica of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg, the so-called famine loaves were exhibited with the object of stimulating charity.

BUREAUCRACY AT FAULT.

Unlike other famines, such as those which periodically occur in India and China, and which are usually due to natural causes beyond the reach of human control, the present famine in Russia, like most of those that have previously scourged the Muscovite Empire, is attributable in a large measure to administrative origin. Of course the weather has been most unfavorable to crops, and a feeble attempt is also being made at St. Petersburg to saddle the blame for their failure on to the back of a miserable worm. But the principal cause of the failure of crops in almost every latitude and longitude of European Russia is due neither to worms, nor to frosts, nor to a lack of rain, but to the fact that the fields have neither been tilled nor sown by the peasantry. The latter, although drunken, brutal, and incredibly improvident, are not accountable for their neglect in the matter. In immense districts all the men available for agricultural labor have been taken, often at the point of the Cossack's lance, and under the lash of his whip, to join the reserves, and for military service in the Far Orient.

The Government, not content with taking the men from the fields for military service, has confiscated and sold for non-payment of taxes the agricultural implements, as well as horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, and one of the leading newspapers of St. Petersburg relates how in one village alone the tax gatherers seized every chicken in the place.

NO SEED TO SOW.

Moreover, the peasants have for a considerable time past been deprived of the means of obtaining the seed necessary for the sowing of their fields. Formerly they were able to raise the cash requisite for its purpose by pledging a portion of the crops to be grown therefrom. The Jews were the only persons in immediate contact with the peasantry possessing the means of loaning money, and since they have been driven out of the land the practice of mortgaging and discounting the harvests in advance has necessarily ceased. The State proposed to supply this want by maintaining in each Provincial district immense

as an ordinary customer he was then supplied with margarine. Unfortunately the fines inflicted by some magistrates are quite inadequate to check systematic fraud of this character, which, as will be gathered, is very difficult to detect."

CHOLERA'S SPREAD.

England Fears That the Disease is Traveling in its Direction.

The news that a great many cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported from West Prussia has once more startled the alarmist theory that the disease is spreading westward to England. One theory is that the disease was brought to Russia in Europe by Russian soldiers returning from the Japanese war, and that it was a matter of comparatively little difficulty for it to cross the border into Prussia.

Inquiries at the London School of Tropical Medicine show that the chances of an outbreak in Great Britain are regarded as remote.

"There is no doubt that the spread of cholera especially concerns the people of London, because of the constant trade which comes to our port from infected districts all over the world," said a prominent medical man at the school. "Owing however, to the precautions taken by the port sanitary authorities there is little danger of infectious persons landing."

DREAM WON A FORTUNE.

Strange Story of a Millionaire's Second Will.

A curious instance of how a dream lost a fortune to one man and gained it for another comes from the States. Two years ago a millionaire of the name of John Baker, died, leaving his entire fortune to his younger son, cutting off the elder on account of his having refused to follow the same business as his father. The will was dated the same year that the millionaire had quarreled with his son, who was much sympathized with. This man, Robert Baker, believed that another and a later will existed, but as it could not be found the younger man came into possession, and made no attempt to share his good fortune with his brother.

Some weeks after Robert Baker dreamed that the second will would be found in the pocket of an old coat of his father's hanging up in a closet in the room he used to occupy. So vivid was the dream that the following day, when his brother was at business, he visited the house and found the will in the place indicated in his dream. Through this nocturnal "tip" the younger son lost something like \$10,000,000, for the new will divided the property equally between the two sons.

HONG KONG IS FIRST.

Will Have First Public Statue of Queen Alexandra.

The first public statue of Queen Alexandra in the Empire has just been commissioned. Mr. George E. Wade, the well-known sculptor, has been chosen to do the work. The destination of the statue is Hong Kong, which has already given commissions for statues of King Edward and the Prince of Wales.

The new statue is being erected out of a fund raised in connection with the Hong Kong coronation celebration.

The Queen will be represented in her coronation robes. The statue will be of bronze, and life-size, and the pedestal will be either of granite or marble.

The King, to whom the proposal was submitted, through the Governor of Hong Kong, readily gave his permission. His Majesty also approved the suggestion that the statue should be made by Mr. Wade.

with regarding the police as

THEIR NATURAL ENEMIES.

In the early part of this year the bureaucratic system passed a more desperate time than it had ever known in Russia.

Independent men had organized a widespread campaign for honest government. The flagrant vices and corruption furnished arguments so plentiful that the whole country was for reform. The bureaucracy was thoroughly nervous and shaken. It failed entirely to control the industrial crisis and every Japanese victory made smaller the traditional authority of the government, and made bolder the front ranks of the reform agitation.

When at last the government consented to go into a peace conference the reform party set about framing a plan of campaign. From a tactical viewpoint the outlook seemed entirely promising.

On the other hand, Russia might go on with a war in which they were convinced the present regime would finally and fatally break itself; on the other she might make peace and the government he left in the hated situation of having given millions to its conquerors while its own peasantry went starving. Even the most conservative elements in the reform movement were confident that the national duma, even with its limited authority, would soon have enough national force behind it to become master of a government which adopted either of these courses.

But what of all this elaborate hypothesis? With the help of Japan the bureaucracy has emerged more unscathed than was ever believed possible.

NATIONAL WRATH

may spend itself on the mismanagement of the army department and the admiralty, as is done in every country whose war has not gone well, but the bureaucrats can now say to the country, "Although these departments could not make war, we managed to get peace without paying any money for it."

The tchino-vnik is never very modest about his importance in the scheme of things. Now there is no measuring his estimates of his own indispensability.

He is relieved of the nightmare of a money famine where his own spoils would be threatened. Russia not only pays no indemnity, but raises new loans on reasonable terms. This new money can be supplied in the old casual way.

Whenever the reformers have forced on the world's attention a specially flagrant case of agrarian famine some of the money will be laid on as a temporary plaster and the tchino-vnik machine will grind on as before. Its masters will seek to ignore the reform leaders, as already they are laughing at the word reform.

With that frame of mind brought back again, there is the old setting for the old crime, and it is the terrorists rather than the reformers who may be most effectively heard.

These first impressions of disappointment about too tactical effect of the peace terms upon the reform movement should not drive one to the conclusion that Russia is about to drift back into antebellum methods and conditions. The present confusion will not be permanent.

A fresh campaign will be fully organized even before the troops return from Manchuria. In rank and file of the returning army will be a strong ally of

THE REFORM AGITATION.

Moreover, there has been an immense propaganda of reform ideas throughout the country during the last few months of which the world at large knows nothing. The government itself has little knowledge of the extent and effect of it. Among

received the money. 'Do not let that trouble you,' said the man. 'You can pay when convenient.'

'The widow is still wondering how the cost of the funeral amounted to exactly £7. The secret is that the insurance agent communicated the news of the death and the amount of the policy to the undertaker, at the same time drawing for the usual commission for his trouble.'

'When the woman returned from the ceremony she had not a penny left in the world, and for long her children have been pinched with the want of food. How long shall these men be allowed to fleece the poor in life and rob them in death?'

CRIPPLED BY FIENDS.

Horrible Practices Performed on Children in Austria.

An instance of the manner in which children are stolen and maintained in order that they may be used for begging has been brought to light by a romantic meeting and recognition at the Galician place of pilgrimage Kalwary Paclavskas.

One of the pilgrims visiting the shrine, a Frau Dreewicka, gave a small coin to a crippled boy lying on a handcart, when the boy cried, "Mother! Mother!" and the woman recognized her own child, who disappeared three years ago.

Frau Dreewicka fainted, and a rough-looking man who pushed the cart made off with the boy as fast as he could and stabbed one of the pilgrims who attempted to stop him. He would have escaped but for the timely appearance of the police.

When restored to his mother, the boy gave a harrowing account of how he had been enticed away from home by a stranger, who afterwards tied his legs over two pieces of wood and jumped on it till he broke the bones in two places. He next twisted the leg and tied it to the other in such a way that it could not set.

Two other children were similarly crippled by the man, who took them to beg for him at all the fairs and pilgrimage shrines in the country.

STRENGTHENING ST. PAUL'S.

Walls of Towers Show an Inclination to Leaning.

Behind a huge boarding above the west entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a large number of workmen are at present engaged in making more secure the walls of the towers on both sides of that end of the building.

The work, which is concealed from the eyes of the curious sightseer, has been proceeding for some time. The main seat of operations now is directly over the gigantic doors, where hundreds of visitors are daily passing through, but so securely have the workmen's quarters been walled round that the operators are passed unnoticed.

Girders are being put in to relieve the tendency of the huge stone corner towers to lean forward. The deviation from the perpendicular of the western towers is very slight, only one inch in 25 years, but unless it is stopped it might increase, and even four inches in a century cannot be ignored when it concerns a national structure.

This strengthening process is a very big undertaking, but the work is proceeding very quietly, and its nature has been known to very few individuals beyond those immediately concerned. It has been undertaken by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

DIDN'T AGREE WITH HIM.

Smith—I hear Green has a bad case of indigestion.

Jones—Yes; he made a derogatory remark about Col. Biffins last week.

Smith—But what has that got to do with his indigestion?

Jones—The colonel met him the following day, and made him eat his words.

POSTMEN OF GREENLAND

HOW NEWS TRAVELS IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Story of the Franklin Expedition Held a Secret Eleven Years.

Even in the remote polar regions there are post offices within the international postal union.

For two cents a postal card can be sent, at least during the short tourist summer season, writes Gen. A. W. Greely in the Youth's Companion, from Australia, in the southern hemisphere, or indeed from anywhere else in the postal union, to the far away Norwegian post office on the shores of Advent Bay, in Ice Fjord, on the western coast of Spitzbergen, which is the most northerly postal station in the world.

Along the barren strip of coast of both east and west Greenland a few hundred Danes and 10,000 Eskimos form the most northerly settlements of the round earth. Here news travels under an adverse environment, with the iceclad sea on the one hand and the eternal ice cap on continental Greenland on the other.

But news, although it be long in arriving and although the word there stands for all occurrences previously unknown, is eagerly sought by the cultivated Danish men and women, who give their best effort, largely from a spirit of self-sacrifice, to promote the welfare of the native Greenlanders and of the Eskimos, who constitute the main population.

The regular mails arrive in Greenland between May and August by four slow sailing ships. In olden times the earliest news came from Europe by the

DARING SCOTTISH WHALERS, but the almost complete discontinuance of the whale fishery in Davis Strait and adjacent waters has put an end to this service.

The Greenland postal service is unique, if for no other reason than that it carries all letters without either stamps or charges. Letters for Greenland go free by the ships of the Royal Trade, but as these ships touch only at the larger ports there are four local boats, used ordinarily for freighting and oil, which serve to distribute the more important mail packages from the port of arrival to the adjacent trading stations.

In Greenland, however, by far the greater part of the news travels by means of that most extraordinary sea boat the Eskimo kaiak, which is, as Crantz pointed out more than a century ago, the most serviceable of all types of boat, its size considered.

Shaped like a weaver's shuttle, of a length of eighteen feet, and made of oil-tanned sealskin, the kaiak is only eighteen inches wide in its broadest part and scarcely a foot deep. Its sharp ends at the head and stern are strengthened with an edge of bone that terminates in a knob.

These carriers of news encounter endless danger in their long and lonely voyages. Sometimes the sea is covered with a dense haze, while the spray, freezing as it drives, covers with an ice crust both the kaiak and the paddler's clothes. Sometimes a gale sets in, and the unfortunate kaiaker, with empty stomach and wet garments, plies his paddle for hours without being able to lift his hand to protect or thaw out his frostbitten face. Yet with utmost patience and uncomplaining effort the Eskimo mail carrier passes from the one settlement to another without boasting either of courage or endurance.

SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR

on, counting my steps. * * * After seven miles of travel, at last I came to the friends we had left behind."

If others have not always struggled with as intense an effort as Prayer, yet many Arctic men have emulated his courage and endurance under stress of dire emergencies.

IN THE POLAR REGIONS

man's power is often manifestly inadequate to send news by messenger to any other centre of human activity. Then the unique news exchange of Arctic explorers becomes of prime importance. It is the building of a cairn, so that he who comes after will find therein a message telling of those who have passed. To fulfil its mission as a news carrier, the cairn must not only be so built as to keep safely the news record from stress of storm and assaults of wild beasts, but it must be so placed that as a prominent feature of the landscape it will catch the eye of the passing traveler, no matter from what quarter he comes and by its form at once impress him as being the work of human hands.

Of all the fateful cairns the most important from an Arctic point of view was that put up by the men of Franklin's lost expedition near Victory Point, King William Land. It contained the only absolutely authentic news that ever traveled to the great world from Franklin's party, comprising 129 souls.

This brief document, scarcely 250 words, told the story of Franklin's explorations during the three preceding years of his early success, of his death, of the besetment of the ships, of their abandonment and the plans of the 105 surviving souls, who then passed forever from our direct knowledge.

Fourteen years had elapsed since Franklin sailed, and for eleven years this cairn guarded its news until 1859, when through the wifely devotion of Lady Franklin and the magnificent efforts of McClintock in the Fox Lieut. Hobson found the precious document.

LUXURIES FOR LUNATICS.

Modern Asylums Are Replete With Attractions.

"I am convinced that many persons of quite healthy minds prefer to remain voluntarily in our county lunatic asylums because of the luxuries that surround them. They do not want their freedom."

Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, the well-known authority on mental diseases, made this statement to The London Daily Mail apropos of a complaint by a Warminster guardian that the Wilts Asylum is better furnished than many noblemen's houses he had visited.

"I would rather send a patient of mine to a country asylum than to a private institution, however wealthy he or she might be," averred the doctor.

These rate-maintained homes of the growing army of mentally inefficients do not, as the doctor showed, tally with the common impression of being cheerless, prison-like places, whose inmates droop dismal under the burden of their affliction. An enumeration by Dr. Forbes Winslow of the "attractions"—if the word be permissible—provided in an average modern asylum included all the comforts of a good hotel and all the games and pastimes of a West End club. There are now to be found in these institutions:

Billiard tables, card tables, chess tables, concert rooms, ballrooms, theatres, tennis courts, cricket and football grounds, croquet lawns.

"At some of the large asylums," added the doctor, "private theatricals are conducted every week. I have been present at many such performances. In one opera in which

"CAPTAIN BILL" THE CRY LUCKY SERVANT GIRLS

STORY OF THE RED RIVER PILOT ON THE NILE.

Canadian Voyageurs Recognize Captain Bill Robinson, of Winnipeg.

It was within two months of twenty-one years ago, but Captain William Robinson, "Captain Bill," as we of the olden time in Winnipeg knew him, will forgive the yarn.

It is not a yarn, merely an incident of the Gordon Relief Expedition up the Nile in 1884-85, hardly worth recalling, if it were not to show how an unobtrusive Winnipegger became a man of note for a brief quarter of an hour along the historic banks of the river that from the days of Moses, Anthony and Cleopatra has provided more stories than any other water-course in the world.

THE HOME-SICK CANADIANS.

It was in the latter end of October or the early part of November—it was a calendarless time for us voyageurs of the Gordon Relief Expedition, and one cannot be sure within a week or two—and the advance boats of the expedition were fighting their way wearily through the worst rapids of the turbulent Nile above Wadi Halfa, then the border city of Egypt on the river before entering the weary waste of deserts of the Soudan.

It was trying, heart-breaking work on the river from daylight until dark, and the first symptoms of home-sickness was taking possession of those of us who had hitherto known only the exigencies in far-off Canada.

The postal service of the expedition had not yet been regulated, and the vagrant Canadian voyageurs, continually passing up and down the river, ordered to different cataracts and stationed at rapids that on account of the rapidly rising river arose in a night, were practically cut off from communication with their friends in Canada.

THE STORIED RIVER.

One evening just before the quick sundown of the Soudan—there is no gloaming or twilight in the mystical Orient—the boats of the expedition were drawn up at intervals that the rapid strewn river would permit. There was the intense quiet of the coming Egyptian night undisturbed by the exhausted men of the expedition of toil and the only sound was that of the storied river that a few days before had swept by the walls of Khartoun, where the Great Christian Knight of the 19th century was battling, a prisoner, against the myriad hordes of Arab Africa. The silence was suddenly broken by the sound of a steamboat's whistle and soon we could hear above the subdued roar of the river the beating of the screw of a small steam launch.

A number of Canadians had collected from the various boats—with the clannishness of our kind—and we stood and watched with curious and professional interest the masterly manner in which the approaching boat took advantage of every eddy and back-water of the swiftly flowing river.

"The man that's at that wheel," said Jim McBurney, a veteran Minnesota river man, eyeing the workmanlike manner the launch was handled, "knows his business."

A RED RIVER PILOT.

He did. Years at the helm of many a steamboat on the Red River of the north had taught that steersman much.

"I wonder who it can be?" said Col. Kennedy, strolling up to the group of Manitoba voyageurs nearly all of whom he had known in civil life on the border of the Red River.

LOWLY MAIDS WHO MATE WITH TITLES AND RIGHTS.

Cupid Is Never Happier Than When Linking Lives and Bridging Social Gulls.

Cupid has not often been in a more romantic mood than when, a short time ago, he made Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, a young American millionaire and philanthropist, lay his heart and fortune at the feet of Miss Pastor; and seldom has a heart been lost and won in such a strange environment, for it was in the slums of New York, and when bent on errands of charity, that these two lovers first met.

Mr. Stokes is the son of a millionaire banker, and springs from a line of Governors of Massachusetts, while Miss Pastor is a "daughter of the Ghetto," had her home at one time in Black Lion Yard, Whitechapel, and earned her living as a cigar-maker before she became social reformer and began to work among the destitute in New York slums. By such strangely opposite and diverse paths these two young people have met; and a few days ago the "child of the Ghetto"—who is a pretty and charming lady—stood at the altar with her bridegroom-Croesus, and with a \$25,000 pearl necklace—his gift round her neck.

Cupid, one may imagine, is never happier than when linking lives and bridging social gulls in this dramatic way. We need not go outside our own land to point to dozens of penniless and humbly-born girls whom he has mated with titles and wealth; and it has ever been and always will be so with the

MISCHIEVOUS LITTLE IMP.

And if the marriages are not always as happy as they ought to be—well, we can scarcely blame him; he played his part cleverly, and there the matter ends, so far as he is concerned.

Without giving living examples of this kind of romance, one could easily fill columns with stories of maids of low degree whom Cupid has raised to coronets and wealth; indeed, in his daring moods he has more than once offered a crown in exchange for a lowly maiden's hand, as when he made Peter the Great fall a victim to the bright eyes of Martha Skavronka, the peasant's daughter, and placed her by his side on the throne of Russia as Catharine the Empress.

Sir Henry Parkes, three times Premier of New South Wales, married his cook; John Crossley, founder of the millionaire family of Halifax carpet-weavers, had for wife (and an excellent spouse, too) Martha Turner, a maid-of-all-work; Thomas Coutts, the millionaire banker, married his brother's "general"; and Cobbett and Robert Phillips (brother of the poet) both mated with servants, the latter after waiting sixty years for her.

Nearly seventy years ago George, fifth Earl of Essex, made a countess of Catharine Stephens, daughter of a carver and gilder, who as dowager countess long survived her husband as one of the most beloved ladies in the peerage. Eliza O'Neill, daughter of a strolling actor—"a pretty Irish girl, with a small touch of the brogue on her tongue; she is very pretty, and so, in fact, is her brogue," so John Kemble described her—was wooed and won by William Wixton Becher, Esq., M.P. for Malton, who, some years after,

WAS MADE A BARONET.

The first Earl of Craven offered a coronet to Miss Louise Brunton, daughter of a provincial actor and manager, one of eight children, who was brought up amid the poverty and hardships inseparable from a strolling actor's life a century ago. Miss Farren, who became Countess of Derby, was the daughter of a poor

patience and uncomplaining effort the Eskimo mail carrier passes from the one settlement to another without boasting either of courage or endurance.

SEVERAL TIMES EACH YEAR a kayak post travels from southern to northern Greenland, and as a rule the extreme points are Julianehaab and Omenak. Even under favorable circumstances the journey occupies about five weeks, and the expense account amounts to some \$80.

Greenland has its newspapers. Since 1862 there has been printed at Godthaab, in Eskimo text, a newspaper, with the title of *Atuagagdilut*, that is, "Something for Reading," of which about sixteen quarto sheets are published annually. Among the news articles therein published are such as describe the perils of the kayakers, the fortune of hunters at sea after walrus and seals, and on land after reindeer and the polar bear.

When one turns to the inhabited parts of Arctic America, it is found that news travels almost entirely by chance meetings of the Eskimos or other natives, although occasions are not unknown where couriers have been sent to carry news that was of special import to a family or settlement; and, as occasion requires, the wandering Eskimo families send a courier telling of abundant seals and lands of musk oxen, or in dire scarcity asking how elsewhere goes the hunt.

Arctic news that travels relates almost entirely to means of maintaining life, and this applies to polar expeditions and to regular denizens of the barren regions of the white north. Such messages as pass to and fro are not simply news, but rather brief statements of hard conditions with a view to their alleviation.

I recall Franklin at Fort Enterprise, Hudson Bay territory, when he wished to send to Chippewyan the news that an influx of starving Indian bands in winter threatened to doom his own party to destruction unless powder and other supplies were soon received. Back and Bellanger carried the news, which involved foot travel of more than

ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES.

It was a winter of extraordinary severity, when trees froze to their centres, axes in use broke daily, and the temperature sank in Franklin's bedroom to 70 degrees below freezing. Back traveled on snowshoes, slept in the open air with no covering but a deerskin and a single blanket, and more than once was two days without food.

The hardships of the news carriers may be imagined from Franklin's description of Bellanger when he arrived in the darkness of the polar night:

"His locks were matted with snow and he was encrusted with ice from head to foot, so that we scarcely recognized him when he burst in on us."

It is only by similar endurance and suffering that news travels now in some Arctic localities.

A complete narrative of how the news of critical conditions in the field has reached the main party of Arctic explorers would include some of the most striking examples of energy and courage in the annals of history. For instance, the news of the fall of Zaninovich through a snowbridge into a deep crevasse of Middendorff glacier, Franz Josef Land traveled to the party that rescued him through the supreme effort of Prayer, his commander, who says:

"I pressed on at the top of my speed. Bathed in perspiration, I threw on my birdskin garments, my boots, my gloves and my shawl, and ran in my stockings through the deep snow. * * * Encompassed by glaciers, I was absolutely alone, * * * With head bent down I trudged

meadows, tennis courts, croquet and football grounds, croquet lawns.

"At some of the large asylums," added the doctor, "private theatricals are conducted every week. I have been present at many such performances. In one opera in which I played the whole of the scenery was painted, and admirably painted, by a certified lunatic.

"Frequently I have been the only sane member of a cricket team. Once I remember the team included a famous cricketer who was absolutely insane except on the subject of cricket. He was quite rational while batting or bowling, but immediately the game ended he relapsed into his usual state of dementia.

"Some of the worst 'cases' I have known played a splendid game of whist or chess, perhaps talking to themselves all the time about their hallucinations.

"Concerts and balls—costume balls frequently—are held every week, and one institution, the Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, where fees are now demanded of the inmates, possesses a very handsome theatre of its own.

"But of all asylums, the Bethlehem takes the greatest care of, and provides the most amusements for its patients. Concerts, dances, and theatrical performances are held there regularly.

"Unfortunately the money expended upon trying to amuse them and to lighten their oblivion is simply thrown away, for these unfortunate people could not be happy in a palace."

Male lunatics, it further appeared, receive daily allowance of tobacco and alcohol at the discretion of the medical officer.

SOMETHING NEW.

Appreciating the rapidity with which leather soles wear out, an inventor now comes forward with a "rock bottom" shoe which he declares to be practically indestructible. His invention consists of a cement for coating the underside of the usual leather sole with fine quartz sand. His process is said to leave the sole as flexible as ordinary leather, and yet there is no danger of the cement cracking or chipping off. The shoes are designed principally for out-door workers, and it is asserted that not only will the shoe resist the effects of wear, but it will enable the user to maintain a footing upon the most slippery surface, the sole presenting hundreds of fine points which will grip anything without slipping.

River of the north had taught that steersman much.

"I wonder who it can be?" said Col. Kennedy, strolling up to the group of Manitoba voyageurs nearly all of whom he had known in civil life on the border of the Red River.

"Some big gun, I would think, sir," said Larry Clark, now the clerk of the High Court at Calgary.

"Big gun or not," said Jack Doyle, the best steersman that ever put hand to tiller on the Nile. "The man that's pushing that wheel knows fast water when he sees it." "I should say he does. I should say he does," half screamed Charlie Blanchard in his excitement. "By heavens, colonel! It's Captain Bill Robinson of Winnipeg!"

"BILL ROBINSON, BEGOSH."

"It cannot be; it cannot be," said the usual self-possessed colonel, in a voice trembling with excitement, for Colonel Kennedy's heart was never very far away from the Red river. "My field glass. I thank you. Yes, yes. It is."

"Give him a cheer, boys," said Billy Galliher, now W. E. Galliher, M.F., of Nelson, B.C.

We did. From camp to camp and boat to boat the cheer was taken up by soldiers joining in with the Britishers love of a rousing cheer until men, miles up the river, took up the cheer and the garrison at forty miles away stood to their arms expecting the arrival of either Lord Wolseley or General Buller.

"Say, Canadian," asked a Cockney soldier as the cheering died away, "Who was that big bug that just passed up?"

"Who!" exclaimed the Canadian. "You don't know who that is? Why, that's Captain Bill Robinson of Winnipeg, Manitoba. He can steer a stern-wheeler up the side of a mountain in the dew." —Charles Lewis Shaw in *Winnipeg Tribune*.

A visitor to a certain town was trying to convince an inhabitant of the honesty of the town he had come from, but, failing to make him believe that it was more so than any other place, thought to prove it by relating the following incident. Said he:— "A lady friend of mine on one occasion hung her diamond bracelet on a lamp-post in our town, and left it there for about two hours. When she returned it was still there." "The bracelet was?" queried the friend, with an incredulous smile. "No; the lamp-post!" replied his visitor.

daughter of a provincial actor and manager, one of eight children, who was brought up amid the poverty and hardships inseparable from a strolling actor's life a century ago. Miss Farren, who became Countess of Derby, was the daughter of a poor Cork apothecary, and spent her early years, after her father's death, in extreme poverty; Miss Mary Bolton, the daughter of obscure parents who lived in Long Acre, found a husband in the second Lord Thurlow, son of the famous Lord Chancellor, and became the mother of the third Lord, while, to give but one more out of many similar romances, Aurora de Livry, who first made Voltaire's acquaintance as a "poor girl, as meanly clad as a beggar," wore a cornet as Marchioness de Gouverne for many years before she died.—London Tit-Bits.

SAVED BY A TERRIER.

Experiences of a Man Who Was

Attacked by Lioness.

The story of how a little terrier saved its master from the clutch of an enraged lioness is told in a letter from Mr. Martin Drew, of M'Putzeni, Matabeleland, Africa, recently published in the *Bulawayo Chronicle*.

A man named De Beer, of Shiloh, travelling on foot, had started from camp early, leaving his "boy" to pack up and follow him.

He had not gone half a mile when he heard a growl, and, turning found an immense lioness about fifty yards away, and rapidly approaching. As quickly as possible he raised his magazine rifle. She was in twenty paces when he fired, and the shot broke her jaw.

Her fierce roar mingled with the sound of the second shot, which broke one of her forelegs; and the third shot, fired just as she sprang on De Beer, missed her altogether and the man was borne down by the ferocious brute.

He was severely mauled and bitten his left hand being badly injured by the maddened animal.

"He had," says the letter, "a little terrier dog with him, and the dog now fastened on to the beast's ear and hung grimly on. This made the brute shift a little and De Beer was able to get hold of the rifle again with his right hand and shoot the lioness through the chest. She fell dead on top of him—his left hand still in her mouth."

After being doctored by natives, he walked on to M'Putzeni, and was attended to by medical men there.

WED AND WIN MONEY.

German Community Gives Cash Prizes to Reluctant Males.

Apparently the German town of Haschmann does not believe in a state of single blessedness. Annual prizes are offered to the men who wed the ugliest, the most deformed and the oldest women in the town. Eighty dollars is paid to the man who marries the ugliest, while \$60 is the reward for the one marrying the cripple. All women over 40 who have been jilted at least twice bring their spouses sums which vary according to the state of the fund, which was left by a rich resident of the town. The average price paid is \$50 to each unless they should be unusually numerous; while the trustees are empowered to pay a larger sum when, in their judgment it seems wise to hold forth a special inducement to procure the marriage of some particularly undesirable woman.

Lawyer—"Of course, I don't know what his defense is, madam, but we can sue him for breach of promise and see how we come out. The proof of the pudding is the eating, as they say." Aggrieved Fair One (pensive, but business-like)—"The proof of the pudding, sir, is these here love-letters."



THE DEBY THAT CAN NEVER BE REPAYED.



New Arrivals

Our buyer has just returned from the east, where he has made some very lucky purchases in all classes of Shoes. We have just received our first consignment, which consist of the best values we have had in Ladies' Fine Boots in years.

Come and see even if you do not want to buy.

PRICES---\$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, and 3.00,

Some with Goodyear Welted Soles, other with the Large Eyelets for the New Ribbon Lace.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafoe, the manufacturer of the well known Dafoe's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafoe's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafoe also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Fall Fairs.

Odessa—Oct. 6th.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

East End Barber Shop.

Is the place to get "Adonias Head Rub" for Dandruff; is cooling this hot weather. We keep a good line of choice cigars and Tobaccos. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.

MADOLE & WILSON.

NOTICE.

Everybody Says our Clothing is Excellent

We aim to make this store in every way a GOOD CLOTHES STORE, a store where you are sure of fair treatment it matters not what priced suit you buy.

Have you seen our new Fall and Winter Suits. We have never been able to show as good values as we are now showing.

Suits at \$7, 9, 10 to 14

If you come here for your suit you'll not pay more than you pay at other stores—but we are very sure that you'll get more for your money.

1000 clothes and hat brushes of extra quality will be given away while they last, with every suit or hat bought at our store.

Made to give Light Only.

Pratt's Astral Coal Oil is made for light producing purposes, only; not for smoking lamp chimneys. Try one gallon. The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Pale Boiled Oil, Genuine Elephant White Lead, English single and double thick glass colors dry and ground in oil, Shellac, Varnished and Floor Oil.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Quietly Married.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated at the home of Mayor Lowry, on Monday evening, when his youngest daughter, Estella Pearl, was united in marriage to Mr. E. J. Pollard, publisher of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Emsley, in the presence of a few relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard left for a short trip to New York.

Schedule of Rates for Electric Light.

The following will be the charges for electric light when the municipal plant is in running order, which is thought will be about December 15th. 16 candle power—1 lamp, 50c. per month; 2 lamps, 40c. per month each; 3 lamps, 30c. per month each; churches, \$1.00 per lamp per year; meter rate 10c per 1000 watts; meter rent, 25c per month.

Autumn Assizes.

The Autumn Assizes for the County of Lennox and Addington opened on Monday, October 2nd. His Lordship Justice G. E. Pollard presiding.

There being no criminal business the Grand Jury were not in attendance, having been notified not to appear by the Sheriff, as provided by statute.

Although there were four cases entered for trial, only one was tried, as the other three actions were settled by counsel.

The three cases settled were:

English vs Stafford; Stafford vs Whittington, and the interpleader issue of Lamphier against English. Deroche & Deroche, for plaintiff; John English for defendant.

Amey vs Baker—An action to set aside a deed. On November 3rd, 1902, Francis H. Amey, of Ernestown, deeded to John F. Baker, of the same township, the property known as the Bay View Hotel, in the Village of Bath, formerly owned by Peter Amey, a brother of Francis Amey. The Judge ordered that judgment be entered for plaintiff, declaring that the conveyance above mentioned be void, and that each party pay their own costs. J. L. Whiting K. C., of Kingston, for plaintiff; G. F. Rutman, for defendant.

Kindly Remembered.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. Wartman have heard with surprise and regret of her removal to Belleville; we had hoped, when she bought back her place, to have her in our midst for many years yet; however we are glad Belleville is not far away and we hope to have her frequently with us. She will be missed in Church, Sabbath School, Reading and Missionary Circles, in fact in all branches of Church work and society in general. Although she will make new friends, she cannot find more, nor truer ones than she has left in Napanee. At a meeting of the W. M. S. the following resolution was submitted by Mrs. Grange and unanimously adopted.

Resolved that in view of the contemplated removal from Napanee of our beloved President, Mrs. C. D. Wartman, that this auxiliary place on record our very deep regret at losing the companionship and that of one who holds a very high place in our esteem and affection, and one who has long been one of our most earnest and successful workers. We desire especially to give a most cordial tribute to her efficiency and fidelity in discharging the duties of president during the past year. We feel that a great deal of the success which crowned our efforts last year was due to her careful, thorough, systematic supervision of the work of the society; we earnestly pray that He who has blessed her and made her a blessing in this community, will lead her into an ever enlarging sphere of usefulness in her new home, and that she may be spared to consecrate her talents her influence, and her example for the ex-

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Lamp Burners,
Lantern Globes,
Lantern Burners,

and the very best quality of

Canadian and
American Coal Oil

PRICES RIGHT.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t.f.

Mr. A. Vanluven, grocer, has retired from business.

The Ernestown fall fair is being held at Odessa to day.

In the Farmers' Racc at the Picton Fair last week E. Kaylor secured first money, and A. M. Lloyd, second.

Rowland & Young's Reportore Company which was to have appeared at the Opera House three nights this week have changed their date to the 19th, 20th and 21st.

William Kenny, of the Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., had the first finger of his right hand badly cut by a bottle breaking, which will incapacitate him from work for some weeks.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Will H. Boyle had the thumb of his left hand badly smashed while loading a stove into a wagon in front of his place of business. The injury was a most painful one.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling Bran 85c per 100 lbs. Bread made from Five Roses Flour won First prize at several Fall Fairs. Try a bag at \$2.70. Try our Tea, 2 lbs 25c our 25c Tea beats the world. We sell sugars cheaper than all dealers.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the Western Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Important business will be transacted and a full atten-

The Temperance People.

All interested in local temperance legislation, are earnestly requested to attend the Convention to be held on Monday afternoon and evening Oct 9th, at Newburgh Afternoon session beginning at 2 o'clock, evening 7:30. Rev. Dr. Chown of Toronto Secretary of Temperance and Moral Reform for the Methodist Church in Canada will be present and address the meeting.

Judgement Reserved.

The attempt to quash the Electric Light by-law was heard at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, before Justice Meredith, on Monday. Judgment was reserved for two weeks. The opinion is expressed by the town's solicitor that the case looks very favorable for the town. In the meantime work on the lighting system is being rapidly pushed along and it is confidently expected that the plant will be in working order by the first week in December.

Stoves.

There are Cheap Stoves and Good Stoves. We have the best and cheapest. They are as good as ours. BOYLE & SON.

A Bell Boy.

A handsome little bunch of girls will prance and cavort at the Opera House on Oct. 10th. in that hilarious musical

PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,
31-tf Office, West Side Market Square

UNDERWEAR!

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY.
GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES.

Try us for your Undewear this season.

Cashmere Sox,
15c per pair.

A.E. LAZIER.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

RAIN COATS



IN THE LATEST STYLES,

A Great Range to
to select from.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

ern Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Important business will be transacted and a full attendance is requested,

LUCY ANDERSON, Secty.

The Rev. Arthur Len, M. A. of Gi-fu, Japan, will deliver a lecture illustrated with lantern views, on the subject of Missionary Work in Japan at the Town Hall, Stella, Amherst Island, on Monday evening, Oct. 9th, and Bath, Tuesday evening, Oct. 10th. All Welcome.

E. Loyat has reduction on Flour, Hunts Best Diamond \$2.50, Royal Household \$2.75. Bran and Shorts, Ground Feed whole grain, all kinds, Bbl. salt, sacked fine, and coarse. Coal oil, pressed hay, Groceries, good 25ct tea, Cash or trade for eggs. One price to all.

The Junior and Senior football teams of the Collegiate Institute run an excursion on steamer Ella Ross from Napanee to Picton on Saturday, leaving Napanee at 6 a. m. sharp. Both teams will try conclusions with the football boys of the Picton High School.

Those three wooden steps on the north side of the post office, which is said to have cost something like \$57, have this week been discarded, and granolithic steps put in their place. It is really too bad that costly articles like these should be carelessly thrown aside. They should have been labelled and put on exhibition.

Alexander Smith, residing on Mill street, was last week afflicted with a very bad attack of heart disease. As he resides alone no one was aware of his illness and it was something like thirty-six hours after his affliction before he was discovered. Medical attendance and a trained nurse was procured, and we are pleased to state he is improving and will in all probability recover.

The special services held in the Western Methodist church will be continued this week. Next Sunday he will preach at 10.30 and 7 p. m. In the afternoon a mass meeting of men, women, and children will be held at 3. At which Mr. McHardy will give an address subject "Gambling" and "Card-playing." Come and bring your friends. Next Monday night will probably be Mr. McHardy's last evening here.

While in Deseronto last week George Guy manager of the Guy Bros. Minstrels, was taken for a row, by T. J. Naylor across to Forster Island. On the return Mr. Guy thought he would try his luck trolling. He was just that lucky that he landed a "thirty-four pounder," which measured forty eight inches long. The fish was cleaned, packed in ice and sent to his home in Springfield, Mass.

Vinegars and Spices

We keep the best for saving pickles, tomatoes, etc. Give us a trial at **GREY LION GROCERY.**

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

Two papers for the price of one is the liberal offer we are able to make our readers by reason of a special arrangement we have just completed with the publishers of The Weekly Montreal Herald, which enables us to offer that fine family paper and The Napanee Express at ONE DOLLAR for the two. The Montreal Herald was established in 1808, and although the second oldest journal in Canada, possesses all the vigor of early youth. It is essentially a paper for the home paying especial attention to subjects that interest and entertain the various members of the household. One of its best features is the high-class fiction which it gives in abundance measure. Two complete stories are printed each week—at present the celebrated copyrighted Sherlock Holmes stories by Sir A. Canon Doyle being the special feature. The ladies of the family will find a rich budget of reading matter every week, while the farmer has several pages devoted to his especial interests. Altogether the Montreal Herald is a paper we can unhesitatingly recommend to our readers, and the offer we make in connection with it is unprecedentedly liberal.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at **THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP**

A. WILLIS.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of *Char. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A handsome and dandy suit of suitings and cafton at the Opera House on Oct. 10th, in that hilarious musical mélange "A Bell Boy." Sometimes they are garbed as soldier girls, other times as Japanese maidens, and again in diverse costumes of bright and brilliant hue. At all times they are bright eyed and roguish and all nearly measure the same height to an inch. The charm of "A Bell Boy" is the tuneful musical melodies and the jaunty methods of principals and chorus.

The funny antics of the "Bell Boy" are side-splitting and will send you home with a smile on your face that won't come off.

Gloves and Mitts.

Working gloves and mitts, Driving gloves and mitts, Lined gloves and mitts, all to be had at **MADOLE & WILSON.**

Side Tracked.

After all is said and done, "Side Tracked" the sensational comedy drama which will appear at the Opera House, on October 12th, is one of the greatest laugh provokers now before the public, and merits the unstinted praise bestowed upon it by both press and public, no matter where it is seen. It has no hair-lifting plot, but it is a comedy, bright and clean, with touches of pathos and a charming love story running through it. The company presenting it is an exceptionally good one, and the specialties introduced by different members of the company during the action of the piece add materially to the amusement of the auditors. The story has sufficient interest to appeal to all classes and the elite find much to entertain as the gallery to amuse.

Canadian and American Coal Oil.

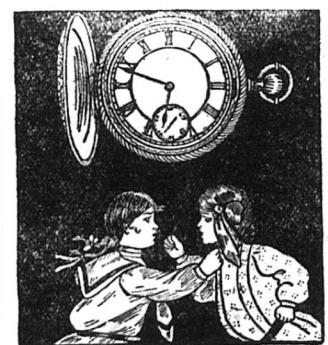
Lanterns large and small, Electric pocket lamps. **MADOLE & WILSON.**

Gift of \$1.00.

W. A. Wilson, president of the Public Library, Strathcona, has received a cheque from Lord Strathcona for \$1,000. About a year ago he promised this gift if the officials would put up a suitable structure and free it from encumbrances. When the public school building was enlarged, the library was moved there and is comfortably installed in its new quarters. This change took place last winter and a memorial, signed by county officials and prominent parties of Newburgh and Strathcona, was forwarded to his lordship, as all conditions of his offer had been fulfilled. Truly, the gift is a great thing for the little village that bears the name of that illustrious Canadian, whose latest gift is one of many evidences of his great interest in Canadian affairs. A reading room will be opened to be supplied with the dailies and current magazines and will be a great educator in this community.

Coal Oil

Best American and Canadian Coal Oil kept in clean tanks size 1 and 5 gal. cans, sold at **GREY LION STORES.**



You need not resort to fistcuffs to settle which is the most accurate. Our Regina Watches excel everything for good time-keepers and durability. Their case is by all odds the best place to get any watch repairing well done and guaranteed as everything is personally attended to.

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLERY STORE.

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

she may be spared to consecrate her talents her influence, and her example for the extension of Christ's Kingdom, and the spread of His Gospel.

In behalf of Napanee Auxiliary.

MISS HECK, Rec. Sec'y.

MRS. A. W. GRANGE,

Cor. Sec'y. of B. of Q. Branch.

CORN-OFF

Take off corns and Warts too—
no pain

15c AT WALLACES'

The Leading Drug Store.

BELL ROCK.

The fine weather still continues here many of the trees retain their gaily tinted leaves which make the hill and dales look like a vast flower garden.

Rev. J. Ferguson conducted the service at the Sunday school here on Rally Day.

John Sagriff is home from the General Hospital, Kingston.

E. James has improved his premises by the addition of a new barn.

Joseph Timmons has sold his village property here to Pomeroy Bros.

Rev. Wm. Pomeroy of the London conference, called on friends here last week.

Patrick Sagriff's infant son is very ill.

Mrs. J. Meeks and Mrs. H. Carr are also on the sick list.

Mrs. E. F. Recter left for her home in Alameda, Cal. on the 27th inst.

Visitors; Mr. and Mrs. James Scanlon, at Jno Timmon's; Wm. Pomeroy Sr., at Jno. Pomeroy's.

Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Deseronto, at D. L. Amey's.

A QUAIN OLD CITY.

Bruges, the Chief Industry of Which Is Lace Making.

Bruges lace has been made in the convents of Bruges by old women whose hands have grown stiff clicking the bobbins back and forth, who learned when they were children from other old women, who in turn had learned it from other old women, and so on back for hundreds of years. Lace making is the chief industry of this city of Belgium, the capital of the province of West Flanders, but that it has not made for the prosperity of the place is attested by the fact that in a population of something like 50,000 there are 15,000 paupers. It is a very quaint old city, the corporation of weavers of Bruges having been celebrated in the time of Charlemagne. It reached the height of its prosperity in the fifteenth century, when it was one of the great commercial emporiums of the world and was famed far and wide for its tapestries. The great prosperity, however, led to such extravagant habits in dress and social life that Charles V. was obliged to pass stringent sumptuary laws. Complications between subsequent rulers and the people led to the removal of all trade to Antwerp and the ruin of Bruges as a commercial center, but the name and fame of its lace have been imperishable.

A Whale's Jawbones.

The jawbones of a whale are sometimes twenty feet in length, and the mouth, when wide open, is 12 by 18 feet. The throat, however, is so small as scarcely to admit a hen's egg. The whale gets his living by straining the animalculæ and small fish out of the water he takes into his capacious mouth. It must be slow work, but then he has plenty of time and nothing else to do, so he attends to his eating so regularly that he often accumulates a ton of oil in his bulky system.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Char. H. Fletcher

STYLISH AND WELL TAILORED CLOTHES.

Moderately Priced and
Servicable.

There is a QUALITY, a GOODNESS
a PERFECTION in the tailoring
process that is sure to satisfy you.

JAS. WALTERS,

Napanee. Merchant Tailor.

OLD SWISS LAWS.

Queer Statutes That Governed Weddings and Wearing Apparel.

"Switzerland had a law that no wedding party should have more than twenty guests—ten men friends of the bridegroom and ten women friends of the bride. No wedding procession was permitted to have more than two singers, two fiddlers and two trumpeters. Married women were forbidden to wear silk or decorated hoods, though maidens might. No woman, whether married or unmarried, was allowed to wear any dress in which the opening for the neck was so large that it did not lie at least two inches wide upon the shoulders, and the gown must not be buttoned or laced up in front or at the side. To restrain the fashion of long pointed shoes it was enacted that no person of either sex should wear a shoe with a point extending beyond the foot enough to allow anything to be inserted in it, nor was any woman or girl permitted to wear laced shoes. No man or boy should wear a coat that did not reach to the knee. Garments were forbidden to be slashed so as to show different colors or kinds of material, and trousers were required to be made without stripes and both legs of the same color. In 1470 one Swiss canton in council assembled enacted that hereafter no one shall make points of shoes or boots longer than one joint of the finger, and if any shoemaker shall make them longer he shall be fined £1, as also the person wearing them.—London Express.

VICE PRESIDENT KING.

He Took the Oath of Office Abroad, but Did Not Live to Serve.

William Rufus King, born April 6, 1786, died April 18, 1853, was a vice president of the United States who never served in that capacity and one who took the oath of office on foreign soil, something which can be said of no other executive officer who has ever been elected by the people of this country. King was an invalid, but his friends urged him to take second place on the ticket with Pierce in 1852.

Both were elected, but Mr. King's health failed so rapidly that he was forced to go to Cuba some two months before inauguration day. Not having returned to the United States by March 4, congress passed a special act authorizing the United States consul

RULES FOR CYCLISTS.

Quaint Regulations That Are Enforced In Foreign Lands.
In some foreign countries and cities there are rules and regulations for women cyclists which are decidedly quaint, according to the American way of thinking.

Russian women are not allowed to own cycles except by royal permission, and it is sparingly given. In fact, until comparatively lately, there have been but few Russian wheelwomen, and the majority of these belonged to the royal family.

In France women cyclists are plentiful, but a curious law exists which prevents a married woman joining a touring club unless she can present a signed declaration from her husband that he is willing that she should do so.

In Germany women cyclists are obliged to pass an examination before the city police showing that they have perfect control of their bicycles before they can obtain permission to ride in the streets, and they must carry with them their license on their cycles.

In Vienna no wheelwoman is allowed to take her hands from the handle bars while riding in the streets, and in Florence the fair cyclist is compelled to carry two bells on her machine to warn pedestrians of her vicinity.

These rules are all for the special benefit of women and do not apply to men, who doubtless are considered more capable of controlling the vagaries of the giddy wheel.

AN OLD WELSH HOME.

Description of an Interior, With Its Sanded Slate Flags.

Robert Fowler in his book, "Beautiful Wales," makes this pretty description of an old Welsh home: "The floor was of sanded slate flags and on them a long, many legged table, an oak settle, a table piano and some Chippendale chairs. There were also two tall clocks, and they were the most human clocks I ever met, for they ticked with effort and uneasiness. They found the hours troublesome and did not twitter mechanically over them, and at midnight the twelve strokes always nearly ruined them, so great was the effort.

"On the wall were a large portrait of Spurgeon, several sets of verses, printed and framed, in memory of dead members of the family, an allegorical tree watered by the devil and photographs of a bard. There were about fifty well used books near the fire and two or three men smoking and one man reading some serious book aloud by the only lamp, and a girl was carrying out the week's baking of large loaves, flat fruit tarts of blackberry, apple and whinberry, plain golden cakes, large, soft currant biscuits and curled oat cakes.

"And, outside, the noises of a west wind and a flooded stream, the whimper of an otter and the long, slow laugh of an owl, and always silent, but never forgotten, the restless, towering outline of a mountain."

PARCHMENT.

It Was Invented by the Greeks When Papyrus Was Scarce.

There is no evidence that papyrus was grown for commercial purposes outside of Egypt during the whole Roman period, and the industry of its growth and manufacture must have been a large and profitable one. In the time of Tiberius a sedition was nearly caused by a scarcity of paper, and a rebellious paper maker, in the days of Aurelian, boasted that he could

Monster Clearing Sale

The Greatest Sacrifice Sale in the history of Cheap-side is now in full blast, and the thousands of satisfied and parcel laden customers who have passed out of our doors during the past week are telling the story of the wonderful values offered at this Clearing Sale.

And Still They Come

and will continue to come, for it is by the systematic reductions we have made on every article in this Great Stock that we hope to dispose of it within three months' time. Come and participate and put us to the test, and you will realize that everything is exactly as advertised.

Mantles, Mantles, Mantles,

Here is an opportunity to get the worth of your money and supply yourself with an up-to-date garment at one half its regular value. We have on display now three lots as follows, and they are disappearing quickly.

Lot No. 1, regular up to \$7.50 for \$2.30

Lot No. 2, regular up to 10.00 for 3.44

Lot No. 3, regular up to 12.00 for 4.57

Get one of our Little Misses' Coats at \$1.89.

IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

will be found both the staple and up-to-date novelties introduced for this season's wear, all going at Sale Prices.

Monday Next, October 8th

will be a Special Silk Sale Day in connection with this Sale. Don't miss this money saving opportunity of securing them at original cost. The goods will be laid out for your inspection.

E. ARMITAGE

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

before inauguration day. Not having returned to the United States by March 4, congress passed a special act authorizing the United States consul at Matanzas, Cuba, to swear him in as vice president at about the hour when Pierce was taking the oath of office at Washington.

This arrangement was carried out to a dot, and on the day appointed, at a plantation on one of the highest hills in the vicinity of Matanzas, Mr. King was made vice president of the United States amid the solemn "Vaya vol con Dios" (God will be with you) of the creoles who had assembled to witness the unique spectacle. Vice President King returned to his home at Cahawba, Ala., arriving at that place April 17, 1853, and died the following day.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Its Reading Room and the Thousands of Books It Contains.

In the reading room of the British museum desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference, some 20,000 in number, which fill the open shelves of the room, from three to four thousand volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, Biblical literature, church history and works on the religious rites and ceremonies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list, with about 300 volumes. Topography comes next, with about twenty fewer, and of these books on London amount to a quarter, books on English topography to another quarter, the other half being for the rest of the world. History and biography come next, English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French provinces second. Essays, criticism and miscellaneous literature take the fourth place and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old—moral philosophy, poetry and the fine arts, the drama, law and philology, political economy and so on down to politics, mathematics and chemistry, which have about forty volumes apiece, and, lastly, works on naval and military subjects, which seldom have more than three or four volumes each. It is a curious list and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by the readers in the museum.—London Globe.

Fancy Dishes

Given away for Coupons on all groceries under 100 lbs. Give us a call and get some of the Dishes on display in the windows. All to be given away. R. J. Wales'

GREY LION GROCERY.

TRY CURRY'S

—FOR—

Trunks, Valises,
and
Shoe Polishes.

HEADQUARTERS

for all kinds of

FOOTWEAR.

the time of Tiberius a secession was nearly caused by a scarcity of paper, and a rebellious paper maker, in the days of Aurelian, boasted that he could equip an army from the profits of his business—and did it too.

Parchment was invented by the Greeks when papyrus was scarce, and the middle ages reinvented it. There is evidence that linen rags were used in paper making as early as the eighth and ninth centuries. In paper of that period the fiber was chiefly linen, with traces of cotton, hemp and other fibers. The known specimens are of oriental origin and appear to have been glazed, like modern papers, the material used being a starch paste manufactured from wheat.

The oldest manuscript written on cotton paper in England is in the British museum and dates from 1049 A. D., and the oldest on the same material in the Paris National library is dated 1050. In 1085 the Christian successors of the Spanish Saracens made paper of rags instead of raw cotton, which had been formerly employed.

A Little Mixed.

After a meeting of the parish council in a New England town the chairman rose to sum up.

"You keep us here," he said, "till 10 o'clock at night, and then you cast the town drains in our teeth. You keep us here plowing the sands, and then when all decent people are asleep you go into the public drains, causing unnecessary friction. It won't do—it's too barefaced to hold water."

Free Translation.

Mrs. Reeder—I wonder what this paper means by this: "Mr. Kadley's method of entertaining his guests was quite original and unconventional?" Mr. Reeder—It means simply that he is boorish, but has plenty of money.

Those who have no good qualities can neither appreciate nor comprehend them in others.—Reedester.

Lost

Lost on or about 6th of August, an umbrella with a gold band around the foot of the handle with a monogram carved on gold band with initials Wm. C. Anyone returning or giving knowledge of same will confer a great favor to the owner as it was bequeathed to him by a deceased brother and greatly prized on that account.

WALTER COXALL.

A. E. PAUL

invites all his friends to call and see the

New Season's Wall Paper

Two shipments of which have been already received.

We have aimed this year to get paper to suit the finest rooms in the country.

A Call Solicited.



RESULTS OF ALUM--- DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, Etc.

The road is clear for travel
and the danger signals are
all down when you

Use Steacy's Health
Bread.

His Expenses.
One of the candidates at an election in Derbyshire, England, was a newcomer not remarkable for his generosity. He found himself defeated at the polls and bade adieu to the electors with the words, "At any rate, ladies and gentlemen, my wife and I have spent a very happy fortnight in the peak." "Yes," came a sudden retort from the crowd, "and that's all you have spent."

Threshers Attention!

STEAM COAL

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

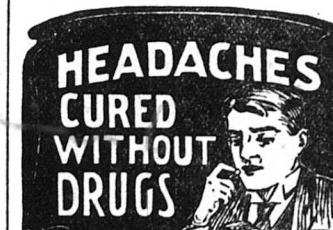
CAPITAL	Paid up	\$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND		\$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS		\$135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS		
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT		
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.		
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.		

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S. CASEY DENISON,
Will be pleased to have your trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.



Ninety per cent. of headaches are the direct result of eyestrain.

Drugs may relieve, properly adapted glasses alone can cure.

Stop drugging.
Have your sight made perfect.
Your headaches will cease.

H. E. Smith